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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

THE DANGER TO WHITE AUSTRALIA.

(30th October.)

Australian papers have concerned themselves of late with the recent case of the Chinese teacher in Melbourne being refused admission into the Commonwealth under circumstances fully reported in these columns the other day. Commenting on the case in question the Sydney *daily telegraph* remarks: "The chief danger menacing the white Australia policy is tacit fanaticism in its administration. A case in point is furnished by the refusal to permit the landing in the Commonwealth of a Chinese school teacher for the education of Chinese children in the language of their parents. A request has been made for exemption on behalf of an Oriental scholar whose mission is to found a college for Chinese students who wish to obtain an education in the literature of their race, which is otherwise not available to them. Surely the gratification of such a desire as that involves no threat to the white race in Australia. It is not even proposed that the Chinese teacher should stay there longer than the term for which the Restriction Act enables special exemptions to be granted to visiting aliens, and ample guarantees have been offered to ensure his return when the period of grace expires. To refuse him permission to enter under these circumstances is not part of any broad statesmanlike policy; it is simply an exhibition of that kind of fanaticism which we usually regard as a characteristic of coloured races. It is the sort of thing that tends to reduce the Commonwealth alien exclusion laws to an absurdity. The only justification for those laws is the necessity of self-preservation, but in a case of this kind such a plea would be farcical. Instead of administering the Restriction Act with undue harshness it should be their aim to soften its irritating incidence as much as possible consistent with making it effective for the purpose in view. Otherwise the very existence of the white Australia policy is endangered. For the enforcement of that policy the Australians have in the last resort to rely upon the sympathy of Great Britain, where it specially behoves them that the object is a rational one. If a Chinese schoolmaster sought admission under the exemption clause of the Restriction Act, there may perhaps be ground for suspicion that some trick was in contemplation. But when it is simply a question of one asking to come in under bond, to refuse is to risk bringing the white Australia policy into ridicule amongst British statesmen who are not seized of its meaning as we are. And that is a thing which it is worth doing a good deal to avoid. This is an eminently common sense view to take of the question, but will the Australian labour members be convinced of the force of the logic which should raise the barrier in favour of Chinese of the exempt class?"

A CHINESE OFFICIAL ON CHINA'S CURRENCY.

(1st November.)

So many varied and complicated schemes for the reform of Chinese currency have been formulated from time to time that it is with some doubt the average reader will approach a memorial submitted to the Throne by Sheng Hsuan-hwai, the Junior Vice-President of the Board of Posts and Communications. It is entitled "China's National Bank and Currency Reform" and it is published in English by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. The pamphlet in question contains some two dozen pages, but as yet its circulation appears to have been confined to Shanghai. The subject, however, is of equal if not greater importance to Hongkong, especially now that there seems to be a revival of the subsidiary coinage question, and for that reason it should prove of interest to those who demand that the Government of the Colony should take immediate steps to maintain the small coins at a higher level than at present obtains. The question is dealt with by an editorial writer in the *Shanghai Mercury*, who, however, is content to give a summary of the memorial and carefully avoids treading on the quicksands of currency affairs. We are told that the pamphlet "bears eloquent testimony" to the ability of the author to grasp facts and present them in an understandable form. Also "there are matters calling for criticism here and there; and it is not to be expected that this or any other statement can satisfy those whose views are of schools differing from that which seems to have secured the adhesion of the memorialist." That was to be expected, for it is safe to say there are no two men who see eye to eye in all matters connected with this intricate and puzzling question. The memorial outlines briefly the writer's appointment, the inquiries which he made amongst officials and merchants, the contrast which he finds between China with her 400,000,000 inhabitants and their revenue of 100,000,000 with the 40,000,000 of Japan and their revenue of 61,000,000 yen. He glances at fundamental principles and recommends the foundation of a central bank as other countries have done. "The strong points of the various systems should be selected as a model." It is imperative, he thinks, that the new bank and the new currency come together. The addendum deals with previous efforts to provide China with a dollar currency in various provinces and remarks that though the number of places where dollars have come into use in the country has been constantly increasing, the import of Mexican dollars has fallen off within recent years, the inference being that the native dollars already coined have begun to oust the foreign article. "It is noted that the attempts to introduce metal coins were unsuccessful on each and every occasion. No explanation is offered as to the reason why, but the probable explanation is the old law that a poorer currency effectively keeps out or drives out a richer one. In the appendix the writer goes into further detail regarding currency and the bases on which it may be built up. All these are matters which do not necessarily affect the main issue, which is the habilitation of Chinese currency. In passing, we may note that the suggestion that China's revenue can properly be compared with Japan's will not hold water, for the simple reason that the system of government in one country is radically opposed to that adopted by the other. But it seems a failing which Chinese students cannot get over. Coming to what may be described as the basis of his thesis, the writer deals with the subject of paper money, which he holds should be issued from the national bank only, all such notes being "payable to bearer on demand" and a sufficient reserve of bullion being kept for that purpose. Gold coins of three values, \$20, \$10, and \$5, are recommended, but the memorialist introduces a saving clause here. He says, "Preparations should be made at once for the determination of the value of the proposed issue of gold coins, although on account of the scarcity of gold it may not be possible to issue them at once." "It will be seen that the writer takes heroic bounds when he begins to deal with his subject. For example, his idea of limiting the issue of bank notes to the national bank alone is open to argument. There is not a country in the world where the national bank is sole arbiter what notes shall be issued. The point is that the law should have power to interfere where private banks seek to introduce note issues without making due provision for their redemption at their face value. Mr. Sheng apparently passes over that point and proceeds to consider the possibility of a gold currency, without taking the first step towards that end of establishing the present or nationalised currency on a gold basis. In other words he would have a gold reserve before he had a gold standard. It is probable, however, that he does not altogether miss the usual procedure for he says that the great object is "to make a fixed rate of exchange between its (China's) currency and those of foreign countries, and thus to avoid the loss occasioned by fluctuations." The question whether China's gain under the supposed conditions would be greater than the advantage she might derive from a purely silver currency is too wide to be entered upon. Many authorities think that, particularly in exports to gold countries, the gain thus made should more than make up for the loss in fluctuation. It is upon this assumption that it has been argued by bi-metallicists that "the yellow man with the white money would have an advantage over the white man with the yellow money." India is cited as an instance of a country which has a gold standard without a gold currency but it is believed that what answers there might not answer in the case of China. With regard to the silver currency the writer contends: "This must be national, not provincial. There must no longer be an interminable conflict between dollar and dollar and note and note. The motto for the future is unification. Why native merchants have in the past refused to take native dollars and have welcomed foreign is noted but not explained. Perhaps it was felt that explanation was unnecessary. But the reviewer (quoting the *Mercury*), would fall in his duty if he did not allude to the one fundamental necessity for a stable coinage which has for generations, indeed for ages, been lacking in China. Ten letters only are needed to define that sine qua non—C-o-n-f-i-d-e-n-c-e. H.E. Sheng is evidently shocked at the havoc wrought during the past few years by the tremendous issues of depreciated copper coinage. As this is no new thing in China, except in the form of the coin, he need go no farther for an explanation of the unpopularity of native dollars. When a man has to carry about with him a bottle of acid and a weighing machine in order to make sure that he is not being cheated by every coin handed to him, he will jump at any chance to get money which does not need this trouble and expense. Honest money then becomes popular. Men have confidence in it as they have in the Mexican now in use, or in the notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. China's new currency, then, whatever form it takes, must scrupulously keep up to its official standard, otherwise it is doomed to failure from the outset. The problems of minting, bank-note printing, the amount of currency necessary, and the redemption of the present debased coinage are all considered in the remaining pages of the pamphlet with sufficient fullness to be intelligible. The suggestion that the depreciated copper coins should be called in at the rate of 125 to the dollar, "and the loss borne by the government so that it should not fall on the people," sounds attractive enough. But we (*Mercury*) might ask, Why should the people lose the 25 per cent? Who has profited by that? Excellent advice is given respecting the development, as soon and as fully as may be, of all possible gold, silver, and copper mines. In any case it will be necessary to float a loan to supply the initial metal, but after that the more China can develop her own bullion the better for her. 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dollars, &c., are made payable in the new coinage, the new departure would soon become a success and the coinage get into circulation. As may have been gathered from the foregoing the pamphlet deals with generalities only. There are endless details which the memorialist himself probably knows nothing about, but which must be carefully considered, each in its proper place, if the structure of China's future finance is to hold together, and not fall to pieces bringing down with it the whole national credit in one tremendous smash. It is something to know and rejoice over that an important Government official in China is concerning himself with the question but it yet remains to be seen whether this addition to the voluminous papers on the reform of China's currency will bear fruit.

DISPENSARIES FOR THE BOAT POPULATION.

(2nd November.)

An innovation which should prove of decided importance to the boat population of the Colony was introduced yesterday, when dispensaries were established at each of the stations where the masters or owners of small craft are required to take out or renew their licences. These dispensaries, which are in connection with the Tung Wa Hospital, are described as free to the people for whom they have been especially inaugurated, and to a certain extent the term is no misnomer. But only to a certain extent, because the holders of licences will be required in future to pay an additional ten per cent. on the fees demanded for the licences. In other words, the possessor of a junk licence for a vessel of a thousand piculs will pay, in future, \$6.50 for his parchment. Whether an addition of sixty cents on such a sum will be regarded as oppressive by the people concerned we have no means of knowing at present, but it would scarcely seem to the ordinary man that the owners and masters of junks earning large sums of money would submit any serious objections to the addition. The advantages which they will derive from the establishment of dispensaries in the most convenient districts where they have to call in the regular course of things should fully compensate them for the extra few cents which they will have to pay. It should be recognised that the services of the dispensers are open to all the members of the crew as well as to the licenceholder, so that in the case of a junk carrying an indefinite number of hands the benefits to be derived are proportionately increased. So far as we understand the ten per cent. is not to be regarded as a compulsory payment—it is a "subscription," or, if the phrase is preferred, a "donation" given in expectation of favours to come. That interpretation may be refuted, but our information runs to the effect that in the case of an applicant for a licence refusing to pay there is no means of compelling him to do so, nor is there the power to withhold the licence provided the other requirements of the law are complied with. Of course that is a non-sensical arrangement, absurd on the face of it, and so far the difficulty has not arisen. But if such an anomaly do exist then we presume the shipping authorities will provide for the lapsus as soon as possible. We take it that the dispensers could not refuse medicine to a junk coolie simply because his master was biased to the merits of the scheme. If they did there would be a howl of execration throughout the Colony, and it would have been better if these particular dispensaries had never been established. The only plan is, accordingly, to impose the extra ten per cent. as part and parcel of the fee payable for the junk licence. There are those who may be inclined to wonder why the Tung Wa committee, working through the Harbourmaster, should think it necessary to inaugurate additional dispensaries for the sole benefit of the boat population, but anyone who knows anything of these people who are born, live their arduous lives, and die, so to speak, on the sea knows how seldom they are to be seen rambling through the city streets. All their interests are centred around the wharves: like the gypsies at home they have their own habits, customs, and paradoxical ways. Possibly they have their own peculiarities of speech. Certainly they do not mingle with the common herd, but confine their attentions to their kin, who wrestle daily with the treacherous waters of Hongkong, and there is nothing to attract them on shore. It is true that the sampans people are wandering about the water front, but that is all in the way of business. The only persons claiming a connection with the boat population, who may be occasionally found leading a shore life, are those unfortunate females who have been cast off as useless burdens, though to the foreigner it will always seem as if the women of the poorer class in China render as much solid service as their male friends. In these circumstances it will be understood that the boat population of Hongkong as a whole are averse from travelling through the city in search of the dispensaries which have been thoughtfully provided by the Tung Wa Hospital, and it is hoped and believed that when they find that special provision has been made for their medicinal wants they will not be slow to make the most of them. Probably they will be induced to patronise the dispensaries in time of sickness if only to get the value of their money. In any case, the idea is an excellent one in every respect, and we can only trust that it will prove a success, whoever has been responsible for it.

OPIMUM IN SINGAPORE.

(3rd November.)

By the acceptance of the tender for the new opium farm for the next triennial period,

the Hongkong Government has, for the three years commencing in March, 1910, been relieved of one source of uneasiness as regards the revenue of the Colony, at any rate so long as the faddists in the home country in their campaign of blindness and unwisdom do not wilfully jeopardize the interests of Hongkong by forcing upon the Imperial Government a line of policy which may overlook the arrangement just recently concluded between the Colonial Government and the farming syndicate for the new opium monopoly. In Singapore, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have still to wrestle with this difficult problem, mainly because of the Opium Commissioner's recommendation that the Straits Government should conduct its own opium monopoly. The subject again attained considerable prominence last week in the southern colony when the Committee stage on the Chandu Bill was reached. An unofficial member (Mr. T. S. Baker) is reported to have said that Government by becoming the sole exporters, manufacturers, and purveyors laid themselves at once open to the attack of people at Home of charge of aiding and abetting of vice, and thereby placed in jeopardy the principal source of revenue of the Colony. If opium smoking is a harmful habit and a demoralising practice, as the anti-opiumists appear to believe, all he could say was the less the Government of the Colony identified themselves with the preparation and sale of it, the better for the Colony and the less likely to be interfered with. He suggested in place of the government monopoly a heavy import duty and in that way to raise revenue. He would suggest that a heavy excise duty be put on opium, the collection of which would be quite simple. Let all the opium going into the Colony, whether intended for local consumption or export, be at once placed in a bonded warehouse at Tanjong Pagar or Penang Wharf; whatever quantity was removed from the warehouse for local consumption should be liable to be taxed to a terrific extent. The manufacture of chandu should be done under a heavy license; the sale of it under another. Continuing his line of argument the speaker said: "We should thus save our faces and save our revenue, and we should not lay ourselves open to the criticism or charge from the people at home that we were encouraging the vice. In 1907 there were imported 13,347 balls of opium of a value of \$102 million; 10,323 balls of the value of \$8 million were exported, leaving a consumption of 3,324 balls of a value of \$2,612,543." He mentioned these figures to show the enormous trade in this article in the port—a trade of \$18 million. In 1908 there were 11,424 balls valued at \$11 million; export 9,275 balls of the value of \$7,800,000, leaving 2,149 chests of the value of \$1,600,000. An excise duty of 200 per cent.—a moderate tax—would give \$34 million; and in addition they would have the revenue from licenses for manufacture and selling. The first tax would be quite simply collected when the opium left the bonded warehouse, without difficulty or great expense. The other taxes could be collected as now. A check on the manufacture would be the use of numbered labels for the pots of standard size, and could easily be looked after by a revenue officer. The system would not be open to the objection he had stated; it would increase rather than diminish revenue; and would not lay them open to the charge of maintaining a vice. There was no question that the people at Home considered opium smoking a vice, and if the Colony were going to make money by this vice the people at Home would denounce them. He for one absolutely declined to be a partner to a scheme for establishing the Government monopoly of such a vice. He would like to have the bill postponed for a select committee to report to the Council. Another member of Council spoke against the proposal and was supported by the Government, the final consideration of the measure being postponed to last Friday. Following the discussion, a correspondent, signing himself "Semper Vigilans," on the following day addressed a novel suggestion to the *Singapore Free Press*. The writer is of opinion that "the difficulty may be surmounted by there being created a wider gap between the identity of the new controlling authority and the Government than it appears probable will exist under the presently proposed scheme. This could be effected by empowering by Legislation a new authority, to be styled the Straits Opium Monopoly Board, to take over and control the importation of opium, manufacture into chandu, and distribution by sale to licensed shops, paying for the rights such sum as may be mutually agreed upon. It would not occupy a great period of time to mutually agree upon this sum, call it for example 25 million dollars per annum for Singapore; in addition this Board would pay interest to Government on capital cost of land, buildings, plant and appliances and stock, taken over for the purpose of its objects, at an agreed value. The Board would be a body corporate with perpetual succession, could institute and defend actions at law, and little difference could be discerned by the officious outsider between it and an independent agency such as the present farmers. It would have its general manager and other officers as at present proposed. The scheme perhaps savours of deception, but in so far as it is concerned it forms no precedent in political history." Both these novel proposals are not likely to be adopted, as the Straits Settlements Government appear to be guided by the verdict of the Opium Commissioners. Whatever the experiment our sister colony may embark upon, it is certain to be watched with close attention by Hongkong which may one day be called upon to follow in the wake of Singapore.

JAPANESE FOR AMERICA.

(4th November.)

The United States Government has "made good" with the Pacific coast generally and California in particular in the matter of Japanese immigration. When a year or two ago the people of the Pacific slope, notably San Francisco, grew restless over the Japanese question and uneasy over the pronounced and increasing immigration from Japan, they voiced a strong protest to the authorities at Washington. The Government promised to see that such provision was made as would be satisfactory. And its officials went to work to bring about such an arrangement as would suit the citizens beyond the Sierras. There were negotiations, and counter negotiations; proposals and counter proposals between the executive departments of the two nations, with the result that an arrangement was finally struck upon satisfactory to all concerned. We now learn from a Washington despatch that under the agreement reached no passports were to be issued to Japanese labourers, skilled or unskilled, except to settled agriculturists, to those having a previous domicile in the United States or the immediate blood kin of those having such domicile. It was also understood that American consuls in Japanese ports should guard closely against the issuance of passports to any Japanese liable to become a labourer after arrival in American territory. The favourable results of this agreement are evidenced by the latest reports just received from the department of commerce and labour. The immigration from the Japanese islands has decreased more than 500 per cent. since the agreement was entered into between the two Governments. While 10,536 Japanese were admitted into the continental United States during the 12 months ending April 30, 1908, only 3,074 were admitted to Uncle Sam's islands during the year ending April 30, 1909. Furthermore, the records of the immigration bureau show that during the year ending April 30, 1909, the Japanese population in the continental United States had during that period decreased by 1,353. During the month of April, 1909, the latest report for which statistics are available, 244 Japanese were admitted to the mainland and 42 to Hawaii, a falling off of more than 300 per cent from the record of two years ago. But even these arrivals were more than offset by the departures of resident Japanese for their former homes. From the United States there sailed for Japan during that month 253; from the Hawaiian Islands 269. "It is also to be noted," said Mr. Baker, chief of the bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, "that those Japanese who are leaving for their homes are of the unskilled labour class, while, from our records, we find that those now coming to this country are of the highest type; young men of wealth and position, coming to obtain an education at our universities; students of engineering, who wish to study our national improvements; and men of means, who come to engage in business. The Pacific coast has nothing to fear from Japanese immigration hereafter."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE HARBIN TRAGEDY.

ASSASSIN'S DETERMINATION.

[By courtesy of the "Shang Po"]

Peking, 29th October.
Prince Ito's assassin is a Korean thirty odd years of age; he was dressed in European costume.

He fired six shots at Prince Ito which took effect in the abdomen inflicting a mortal wound.

Later.

When the assassin discovered that Prince Ito had been wounded, he exclaimed: "Ten thousand years for Korea!"

The assassin was arrested by the Russian Police and handed over to the Japanese authorities for trial.

Later.

The Russian officials sent the coffin with Prince Ito's remains to Tientsin on 27th inst. where it was transferred to a Japanese man-of-war conveying Japanese and Korean officials to receive the remains.

Later.

H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwui, as the representative of the Grand Councilors, called on the Japanese Minister at Peking to convey their condolences to Mr. Ito on the death of Prince Ito.

The Japanese Minister remarked that Prince Ito had proceeded to Manchuria to confer with high officials of Russia and China in order to remove the misunderstandings existing between the two countries and to restore amicable relations between them, and at the same time His Excellency contemplated a tour of Manchuria. Now that Prince Ito has been assassinated by a Korean,

nister) did not know who was going to protect the peace in the Far East in future.

THE LATE CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

THE FUNERAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 29th October.

The remains of the late Grand Secretary (Chang Chih-tung) will leave Peking on the 3rd prox.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

ARRIVAL AT PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 29th October.

The new French Minister, M. de Margerie, has arrived at Peking. His Excellency will have an audience with the Prince Regent on the 3rd prox.

PRINCE ITO'S ASSASSINATION.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 31st October.

Prince Ito's assassin, whose name is Im Tai-nam, is 31 years of age, is a member of the Korean Patriotic League.

The Russian authorities have, up to the present, effected more than thirty arrests in connection with the assassination.

KOREAN EMPEROR'S APOLOGY.

Owing to the assassination of Prince Ito, the Emperor of Korea has sent a special envoy to Japan to apologise for the deed, and has also presented a sum of \$30,000 as a contribution towards the funeral expenses.

KOREAN INSURGENTS' ACTIVITY.

On the 30th inst. there was a rising of a few hundreds of Korean insurgents who began destroying official buildings and railway stations in Seoul.

THE MANCHURIAN TOUR.

The Japanese Government are appointing another high official in succession to the late Prince Ito to conduct a tour in Manchuria and to confer with the Russian Minister of Finance on affairs relating to the Province.

The Central Government (in Peking) on hearing this has become rather alarmed. The Prince Regent has, accordingly, ordered Grand Councillor Na Tung to interrogate the Japanese Minister on the subject. Not having had a satisfactory reply yet, the Prince Regent wired to the Chinese Minister in Tokio to ascertain privately Japanese intentions concerning Manchuria.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 31st October.

H.E. Ko Erh Chien, Chinese Delimitation Commissioner, has telegraphed to the Central Government to the effect that the Macao delimitation question is still very difficult of settlement.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 31st October.

The Central Government has instructed Hsu Shih-chang, Wang Tai-shih, and Liang Shih-yi to conduct negotiations with representatives of Germany, America, England and Russia concerning the loans for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuan Railways.

NEW MINISTER TO ROME.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 31st October.

Wu Tsung-jun, the new Chinese Minister to Rome, left Peking to-day in company with the wife and son of Prince Su.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

10,000 HOMELESS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Yang-ping, 31st October.

Owing to the recent typhoon and subsequent floods in these districts a few thousand houses have collapsed.

At present over 10,000 people are homeless. The relief measures organised in Canton are wholly insufficient to supply the people's destitution. Accordingly, the homeless thousands are in great distress and many have resorted to robbery and plunder to provide their means of subsistence.

THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

CHINA'S CONDOLENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 2nd November.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Tokio directing him to proceed personally to the late Prince Ito's residence to offer China's condolence.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

PRINCE REGENT DECORATED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 2nd November.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon the Prince Regent of China the First Class decoration of a Japanese Order.

The insignia of the Order was handed to the Prince Regent yesterday through the Japanese Minister at Peking, Mr. Ijima.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 2nd November.

The Ministers for Great Britain, Germany, France and America are pressing the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications for the settlement of the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuan Railways.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

FACILITIES FOR CHINESE OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd November.

H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister to Berlin, has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Emperor of Germany had lunch with him in the Chinese Legation and that His Majesty has directed the Minister of War to accord all facilities to the Chinese officials who may desire to pursue inquiries concerning naval affairs.

FLOODS IN KWANGTUNG.

PRINCE REGENT'S SOLICITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd November.

The Prince Regent has wired to the Viceroy in Canton to give adequate relief to those who have suffered by the floods following the recent typhoon and not to permit any of the sufferers to remain homeless and destitute.

TIBET.

DALAI LAMA'S ALLEGED INTRIGUES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 3rd November.

The Chinese Ambassadors in Tibet, Their Excellencies Lun-yi and Wen Tsung-yao, have wired to the Central Government reporting that the Dalai Lama has been in very intimate relations with the Russians to the prejudice of British interests. It is feared that complications might arise in future (through the Lama's intrigues).

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

October 30th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over South China Sea moving W.

October 31st, 4 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Western Caroline, direction unknown.

November 1st, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon north of the Yellow Islands, direction unknown.

November 1st, 10:35 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, moving W. or N.W.

It is notified that, consequent on the retirement on pension of Mr. Ambrose Beth, B.C., His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Kemp to be Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee of the Government.

Mr. J. H. Kemp is a member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and has been in the service of the Government for many years.

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SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Malaga Plate. (Buckill) 1. Fabulus (Moller) 2. Salpeter (Hayes) 3. Time: 59 4/5.

The Ostrich Stakes. (Buckill) 1. Rara Avis (Moller) 2. Gemin (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:14.

The Maiden Stakes. (Johnstone) 1. Kirkpatrick (Moller) 2. Ostrich (Buckill) 3. (Regulus) (Moller) 3. Time: 1:37.

The Fab-Wah Stakes. (Buckill) 1. Salpeter (Moller) 2. Moriak (Vida) 3. Time: 3:25 4/5.

The British Navy Cup. (Schorn) 1. Millipater (Cumming) 2. Gohic (Moller) 3. Stradacon (Moller) 3. Time: 1:35 2/5.

The Shanghai St. Leger. (Cumming) 1. Rusley (Moller) 2. Pegasus (Hayes) 3. Time: 4:01 1/5.

The Eclipse Stakes. (Cumming) 1. Klossman (Buckill) 2. Milkman (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:30 4/5.

The Autumn Cup. (Buckill) 1. Little Gem Rose (Moller) 2. Fabulus (Alderton) 3. Time: 1:49.

The Whangpoo Stakes. (Springfield) 1. Ostrich (Rallion) 2. Pegasus (Buckill) 3. Time: 3:35 2/5.

SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The Northern Cup. (Dupres) 1. Hawk (Buckill) 2. Rara Avis (Moller) 3. Gemin (Hayes) 3. Time: 1:37 3/5.

The China Cup. (Johnstone) 1. Kirkpatrick (Vida) 2. Cherytree (Springfield) 3. Vedas (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:15.

The Shanghai Stakes. (Buckill) 1. Spring Rose (Moller) 2. Pegasus (Alderton) 3. Piquola (Hayes) 3. Time: 3:28 2/5.

The Pagoda Cup. (Schorn) 1. Captain Mamie (Moller) 2. Stradacon (Vida) 3. Peach Tree (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:18 4/5.

The Liama Mau Stakes. (Moller) 1. Sagittarius (Hayes) 2. Suquehana (Cumming) 3. Palm Tree (Moller) 3. Time: 4:46 2/5.

The Rubicon Plate. (Cumming) 1. Klossman (Moller) 2. Tartar Chief (Buckill) 3. Milkman (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:8.

The Racing Stakes. (Cumming) 1. Rusley (Moller) 2. Fabulus (Hayes) 3. Sinus (Dupres) 3. Time: 3:33 2/5.

The Gyron Stakes. (Schorn) 1. Millipater (Johnstone) 2. Kirkpatrick (Springfield) 3. Valcan (Hayes) 3. Time: 1:47 2/5.

The Sicca Plate. (Buckill) 1. Little Gem Rose (Moller) 2. Gemin (Hayes) 3. Ostrich (Rows) 3. Time: 2:54 3/5.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

The Flyway Stakes. (Rows) 1. Ostrich (Moller) 2. Gemin (Vida) 3. Sokol (Hayes) 3. Time: 2:01 2/5.

The Poo Ma Ting Cup. (Vida) 1. Damson Tree (Springfield) 2. Vulture (Moller) 3. Stradacon (Hayes) 3. Time: 3:03 4/5.

The Cosmopolitan Cup. (Alderton) 1. Marbles (Hayes) 2. Strap Cup (Moller) 3. Pegasus (Hayes) 3. Time: 1:19 3/5.

The Grand Stand Stakes. (Moller) 1. Tartar Chief (Hayes) 2. Pet (Rallion) 3. Regulus (Lawrence) 3. Time: 2:22.

The Pari-mutuel Cup. (Moller) 1. Fabulus (Dupres) 2. Barry (Hayes) 3. Suquehana (Hayes) 3. Time: 5:44 4/5.

The Manchu Stakes. (Buckill) 1. Milkman (Griffin) 2. I'm off (Lampier) 3. Valerian (Hayes) 3. Time: 1:04.

The Consolation Stakes. (Moller) 1. Sivius (Alderton) 2. Piquola (Hayes) 3. Sotie (Hayes) 3. Time: 3:00 3/5.

The Champion Stakes. (Moller) 1. Sagittarius (Poulsen) 2. Little Gem Rose (Buckill) 3. Time: 1:55 2/5.

The Jockey Cup. (Fock) 1. Seafarer (Kip) 2. Snippet (Eggen) 3. Time: 2:01.

ALLIED SWINDLE BY BANK SARCOP.

TRIED TO FRAUD COMPATRIOT OF \$150,000.

3rd Inst.

Some time yesterday, a Chinese gentleman handed a bank-book to a certain friend with instructions to proceed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the entry of a sum \$150,000 in his name. The latter arrived at the Bank and handed the book to a Chinese clerk. He had to wait some considerable time before the return of the book, which fact struck him at the time as being somewhat strange. He, however, did not feel suspicious in the least, and when the book was returned to him, he fully believed that everything which ought to have been done had been done. The fraud was not detected till the unsuspecting friend returned home, when he discovered that a false entry had been made. The matter was reported to the Police and Detective Sergeant Appleton shortly afterwards viewed the book. The latter appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning and was remanded.

A Sensational Affair.

DISTURBANCE ON THE S.S. "CYCLOPS."

ENRAGED OFFICERS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court yesterday morning, four Chinese seamen were charged with an alleged assault on a number of tallmen (Japs) on the S.S. Cyclops on the 11th August last. Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) was for the defendants.

It appears that complainants were some time ago fired \$10 each for assaulting the defendants, and this morning they brought a cross-summons against the defendants for assault. No. 3 was being knocked about the ship on August 11th in the afternoon he heard a disturbance on deck. He went out of his cabin and saw two of the tallmen, being dragged along the deck by their queues. The men were being hauled along by one man, who, witness thought, was one of the palaters engaged on the ship. He thought a general row had arisen between the Chinese. Later it transpired that the man who had seized the tallmen, was an ex-captain of the first defendant. There was another man with him, the fourth defendant. A European officer was watching the proceedings. Witness told him who he was and asked by what authority this cruel treatment was proceeding. The officer told witness to read his Hongkong regulations and he would find out what any one of sixty coolies would tell him. Witness remonstrated with the sergeant, who pushed witness aside and said if he interfered with him in the execution of his duty he did so at his peril.

In the course of the evidence, Mr. Gedge proposed to read a letter from His Excellency, the Governor, but this paper had been abandoned owing to opposition from the other side. William Brown, quartermaster on the Cyclops, stated that he had been from six to eight years in the company. He remembered the 11th of August last. At 4:30 in the afternoon of that day, he was standing on the gangway. He could identify the third defendant, who struck the third complainant. He held him by the queue and struck him on the head with his fist. The men were being roughly taken and their heads were screwed around. An officer was being knocked about the ship. He saw a crowd outside the tally clerk's quarters. He saw two of his clerks held by the queue. Witness exclaimed, "What's the row here? Who are you?" The men were being held by the queue right up the head and were being used roughly. In accordance with the instructions of the captain, witness accompanied both the complainants and the defendants ashore and to the lock-up. He told a Police-Sergeant there, "That's not the way to hold the men." No notice was taken of his remark and witness saw bruises being shown to the Police Inspector.

Samuel Robert Aitken stated that he was a Master Mariner and occupied that position for eight years. He was at present, assistant manager of Holt's warehouse. On the 11th of August last, at 4:30 p.m., while leaving the Cyclops by a launch, he saw trouble on deck. A number of Chinese were bringing other Chinese along the gangway. He told the coxswain of the launch to go back. Just about this time, two men, one of whom was holding the other, were on the gangway ladder coming down. They were followed by two men one under arrest of the other who again were followed by another man in charge of two men. Each of the men, who was holding the others, was ill-treated the latter, particularly in the case of the one who was holding two men. He had them abreast of each other on the gangway and was trying to push them down, which was most difficult on account of the narrowness of the gangway. The men were doing their best as far as he could see to go down quietly, which they found difficult to do, their queues being held tightly together. The man was jerking round their heads and knocking them in the back with his knee. None of the men offered any resistance. Witness went up the ladder and asked the European sergeant on top of the gangway to stop the men's brutality. He said it was alright and if he interfered with them, it would be at his peril. The men had no badges. Further evidence having been called, the case was adjourned.

Another ground upon which the defence bases its claim to a new pleading is that the two defendants, Grant and Kennedy, were charged separately and on separate complaints, and that when the case of Grant was called on for Kennedy "appeared" without any legal right to participate in the trial and moved for a consolidation of the cases, which was not objected to by Grant's counsel as under the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney as to the penalty to be imposed upon Grant it was a matter of indifference to Grant, whether the cases were tried separately or not, but that the circumstances are different and that the consolidation of the cases is material and prejudicial to the interests of Grant; that he had a right to demand a separate trial and that he was entitled to do so; that the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney, and for the further reason, that the plea of guilty would have prevented him from being on trial with Kennedy, at which he would, under that arrangement, have been unaffected by the evidence adduced, but that as the arrangement no longer exists, he demands a separate trial. It is further contended that as the trial Grant was a witness to his own guilt and waived the privilege to stand mute and refuse to testify against himself, and that in the absence of the arrangement, he would have exercised his discretion in the matter of giving testimony unaffected or influenced by any consideration other than his own interest and welfare as a defendant on trial. Mr. Cohn also stated that at the trial all the witnesses were excluded from hearing the proceedings, and that when Grant asked whether it was desired that he leave the room too, the prosecuting attorney gave him express instructions to retire, and that he was not present at the trial except during the time that he appeared as a witness. He also referred to Grant's illness which prevented him from having an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, and said that he made no effort to secure such an opportunity, believing that he himself was not on trial.

Summing up, Mr. Cohn said that under the circumstances and conditions stated, Grant is deprived of his right of appealing from the judgment for reviewing or correcting any errors which the trial court might have committed in the trial, in the absence and without the knowledge of Grant, which he was powerless to prevent or protect himself against by exception by reason of his absence under the circumstances referred to; that Grant has been prejudiced by reason of his plea of guilty, given under circumstances which were intended to prevail throughout the trial and to the termination of the same and that the present agreement between Grant and the prosecuting attorney having been called in question, the defendant is entitled to a separate trial to remove the effect of the consolidation of the agreement and to allow him to appear before any organ of the trial court.

BANKRUPT IN TROUBLE.

CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) in the Police Court last Monday afternoon, Mr. M. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) and Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) was for the defendants. The case was adjourned.

Mr. W. B. Hilde (of Messrs. Brutton and Hilde) instructed by the Official Receiver, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. R. Hallifax (First Magistrate) was for the defendants. The case was adjourned.

Argument was heard and the case adjourned, bail being allowed in the sum of \$15,000.

SEVEN CHARGES AGAINST MOOSA.

In connection with the proceedings instituted by the Acting Official Receiver (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) against Mr. Ebrahim Moosa, late of Moosa & Vieira and Company, the following charges have been made out against the defendant:—(1) With intent to defraud did not to the best of his knowledge fully and truly discover to the Trustee in the above bankruptcy all the debtor's property and how and to whom and for what consideration and when he disposed of \$2,000 or part thereof; (2) With intent to defraud did not deliver up to the Trustee in the above bankruptcy certain of the debtor's property which he is required by law to deliver up; (3) With intent to defraud did not deliver in the said bankruptcy all the books, documents, papers and writings in his custody or under his control relating to his property or affairs; (4) After the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by himself or within four months next before such presentation he did unlawfully and with intent to defraud conceal a certain part of his property to the value of \$30 or upwards; (5) With intent to defraud he unlawfully made a material omission and misstatement in his Statement of Affairs; (6) With intent to defraud was guilty of false representations for the purpose of obtaining the consent of his creditors to an arrangement with reference to his affairs; (7) After the presentation of a bankruptcy petition by himself or within four months next before such presentation he did unlawfully make a delivery of transfer of certain of his property.

OPIMUM SMUGGLING.

MANILA BANKER SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

At 12:30 this afternoon, in the Court of First Instance, Judge Lobinger handed down his decision of the case of William Kennedy, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, in which the defendant is found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay one-half of the costs of the action, reports the Manila Times of 5th Oct.

Judge Walte, one of the attorneys for the accused, when the court finished reading the sentence, gave notice that he would file a motion to arrest execution of the sentence, stating that the decision of the court was based upon the alleged conspiracy between the two defendants, which he claims not to have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the introduction of testimony and documentary evidence relative to the Pisco - said - to have been furnished by Kennedy for the purchase of the contraband drug in Hongkong and the Pisco - which is alleged to have been furnished at Hongkong to make up the pool of ten thousand Mexican pesos which is said to have been formed for the purchase of the same.

The decision handed down this morning is only with reference to the defendant Kennedy, the court still having under consideration the motion presented a few days ago by counsel for Grant for a change of plea from that of guilty to not guilty. No decision of the motion has as yet been reached.

The decision of the court in the Kennedy case is, in part, as follows:—
That the two defendants knowingly conspired together to import or bring into the Philippine Islands a large quantity of opium and cocaine contrary to law;
That, pursuant to such conspiracy, said opium and cocaine were imported and brought into the Philippine Islands in violation of law;
That the defendant Kennedy knowingly assisted in the transportation of said opium and cocaine into the Philippine Islands;
That the Prosecuting Attorney recommends a penalty of imprisonment for one year. Under all the circumstances we cannot say that this is excessive as to defendant Kennedy nor that any lesser penalty would be adequate. The case is a particularly aggravated one and the plot if successful, would have gone far to frustrate the law's beneficent purpose to eradicate the destructive and hideous opium habit. The crime was committed deliberately, and with long and careful preparation. It was a mere nominal punishment would meet the case. The defendant Kennedy is therefore sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay one-half of the costs of this prosecution.

L. T. GRANT DEMANDS NEW TRIAL.

The question as to whether Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the Grant-Kennedy smuggling case, will be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty, substituting that of not guilty, is now in the hands of the court, and a decision is expected on Monday.

This morning the written arguments on the motion presented yesterday for another pleading by Grant were handed in by both the prosecution and the defense.

Mr. Chas. C. Cohn, representing Grant, filed an able argument, covering several pages of typewritten matter, and Mr. Jesse George, prosecuting attorney, answered, also at length. Mr. Cohn set forth that at the time of entering the plea of guilty by Grant, there existed between the accused and prosecuting attorney an agreement whereby it was mutually stipulated that the two defendants, Grant and Kennedy, should be tried together, and that the plea of guilty by Grant was made in consideration of the said plea of guilty and the undersigned, an unqualified co-operation of the defendant in the prosecution of the case against Kennedy, the prosecuting attorney would unqualifiedly recommend to the court that the punishment to be inflicted upon Grant be limited to a moderate fine. Mr. Cohn contended that Grant was ready and willing to voluntarily submit to the penalty specified, but that at the present time the agreement referred to had become wholly terminated, and that the only reasons actuating the plea of guilty are wholly absent, the plea of guilty now standing in the case as having been entered into under an arrangement which does not now exist, since the prosecuting attorney, in view of Grant's failure to tell the whole truth at the outset caused the withdrawal of the promise to recommend a fine only.

Another ground upon which the defence bases its claim to a new pleading is that the two defendants, Grant and Kennedy, were charged separately and on separate complaints, and that when the case of Grant was called on for Kennedy "appeared" without any legal right to participate in the trial and moved for a consolidation of the cases, which was not objected to by Grant's counsel as under the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney as to the penalty to be imposed upon Grant it was a matter of indifference to Grant, whether the cases were tried separately or not, but that the circumstances are different and that the consolidation of the cases is material and prejudicial to the interests of Grant; that he had a right to demand a separate trial and that he was entitled to do so; that the arrangement with the prosecuting attorney, and for the further reason, that the plea of guilty would have prevented him from being on trial with Kennedy, at which he would, under that arrangement, have been unaffected by the evidence adduced, but that as the arrangement no longer exists, he demands a separate trial. It is further contended that as the trial Grant was a witness to his own guilt and waived the privilege to stand mute and refuse to testify against himself, and that in the absence of the arrangement, he would have exercised his discretion in the matter of giving testimony unaffected or influenced by any consideration other than his own interest and welfare as a defendant on trial. Mr. Cohn also stated that at the trial all the witnesses were excluded from hearing the proceedings, and that when Grant asked whether it was desired that he leave the room too, the prosecuting attorney gave him express instructions to retire, and that he was not present at the trial except during the time that he appeared as a witness. He also referred to Grant's illness which prevented him from having an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, and said that he made no effort to secure such an opportunity, believing that he himself was not on trial.

Summing up, Mr. Cohn said that under the circumstances and conditions stated, Grant is deprived of his right of appealing from the judgment for reviewing or correcting any errors which the trial court might have committed in the trial, in the absence and without the knowledge of Grant, which he was powerless to prevent or protect himself against by exception by reason of his absence under the circumstances referred to; that Grant has been prejudiced by reason of his plea of guilty, given under circumstances which were intended to prevail throughout the trial and to the termination of the same and that the present agreement between Grant and the prosecuting attorney having been called in question, the defendant is entitled to a separate trial to remove the effect of the consolidation of the agreement and to allow him to appear before any organ of the trial court.

CAPTAIN COOPER'S CLAIM.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

In the Summary Court, last Monday afternoon, the case was continued in which Captain Cooper, late master of the S.S. Tak Hing, brought an action against the Sze Yap Steamship Company to recover the sum of \$1,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. One month's salary was paid into Court.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. S. Sweeney Dixon (from Mr. R. A. Harding's office) was for the defendant.

Further technical evidence was called, in the course of which certain allegations were made against the plaintiff. Judgment was reserved.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Before Mr. Justice Comports in the Summary Court yesterday morning, the case was concluded in which Captain W. Cooper, late master of the S.S. Tak Hing, brought an action against the Sze Yap Steamship Company to recover \$1,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal. A sum of \$150 was paid into Court. Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. S. Sweeney Dixon (from Mr. R. A. Harding's office) was for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said there was no cause for a summary dismissal. The only question was what notice plaintiff was entitled to. It was clear that he was entitled to some notice. There were two cases where

THE STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel last Saturday afternoon. There were present:—Mr. W. Hutton Potts (Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. C. Osborne (Director), and Messrs. C. J. B. Sayes, Wong Kien-luk, A. Silva and Mak Fok.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. We regret the profit for the year is less than the two preceding years, in a great measure due to the loss of \$2,752 through our late shroff, who after being with the Company since the start turned out a thief. But for this loss the result, considering the depression the Colony has been passing through, would not have been so unsatisfactory, though one would hardly think that had times would cause a falling off in washing. The fact is that, people do not realise the importance of having their washing done under European supervision and in the best sanitary manner, otherwise I feel sure our Company would command a more general support than it does at present. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that one of the only steam laundries in the East that has survived the opposition of the native shroff, who has the support of the trusted house boy who never fails to point out any damage, by saying, "See what that steam laundry have done," the reason being that when he sends to his friend Ah Sin a good many places are charged for which never go to the wash. And the fact that we are still in existence shows that at least some of the residents realise what they had to put up with before our laundry started. If owners only saw the places occupied by native washermen and the water used by them, they would, I think, feel uncomfortable at the mere thought of collecting their clothing. Since our last meeting we have installed a dry cleaning plant and we hope and expect that this will help our profits in the future. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I should be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. Sayes asked how the shroff could embezzle so large a sum as \$2,752.

The Chairman replied that the amount was comprised principally in ships' large bills, which at times are unpaid for several months, and that the shroff, by substituting one payment for another, made it difficult for the fraud to be detected.

Mr. Sayes thought that if the manager had paid proper attention to the matter this loss might have been avoided.

Mr. Sayes further asked for information as to the agreement under the heading accounts receivable.

The Chairman replied that this represented roughly a month's outstanding bills.

There being no further questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Sayes seconded. Carried.

Mr. Wong Kam-fuk proposed and Mr. Mak Fok seconded the re-election of Mr. A. O'D. Gordin as auditor.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and stated that dividend warrants could be had on application on Monday, November 1st.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is the annual report:—The directors beg to submit their report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31st May, 1909.

Dividend at 8% on \$100,000	\$8,000.00
Write off machinery and plant	1,950.58
Carry forward to new account	62.94
	\$9,973.52

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Mr. E. C. Osborne retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gordin, who offers himself for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th October 1909.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST MAY, 1909.

Capital.	
100,000 shares @ \$100	\$100,000.00
Sundry credits	9,973.52
Accounts payable	1,858.07
Profit and loss	9,973.52
	\$120,871.54

Assets.

Land, Kowloon Island Lot No. 1157	\$27,200.50
Buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1157	39,000.00
Machinery, furniture and fixtures	31,910.58
Dry cleaning installation	4,533.19
Stock of coal and stores on hand	5,485.44
Unexpired fire insurance	2,200.31
Sundry debits	2,555.01
Accounts receivable	8,002.88
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank balance	4,183.67
	\$120,871.54

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(For the year ended 31st May, 1909.)	
To Bad debts written off	\$ 365.61
Repairs and renewals	1,085.10
Insurance	1,950.58
Directors' and auditors' fees	1,858.07
Profit	9,973.52
	\$13,222.79
By Balance from last year	235.46
By Scrip fees and interest	45.33
By Balance of working a/c	12,941.00
	\$ 13,222.79

THE WEISMANN PROSECUTION.

CASE DISMISSED.

In the Police Court, last Monday, the case was dismissed in which the Café Weismann was charged with an alleged breach of the Liquor Ordinance.

The presiding Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) remarked that the case doubtless arose out of some misunderstanding between the Police and the defendants, which prevented him from coming to a decision.

Mr. Eldon Potts, instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. A. Alameda and Smith) appeared for the Café Weismann. Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan watched the case on behalf of the Police.

THE ILL-FAIRED "RAGNAR."

OFFICERS' AND CREW'S SAFETY.

30th ulto.

It will be remembered that, when a part of the Chinese crew of the wrecked Norwegian steamer *Ragnar* were brought back by H.M.S. *Flores* on Sunday last, the men reported that, shortly before the arrival of the rescuing party from the British cruiser, the three remaining European officers and five Chinese left *Pattile Island* on a boat for the *Indo-Chinese coast*. Some days elapsed without anything being heard of the fate of these survivors of the wreck, and though the *Flores* searched the coast for the lifeboat nothing was seen of it.

On Thursday, 28th inst., Mr. J. Eitzen, the Vice-Consul for Norway in Hongkong, was in receipt of a telegram which conveyed the pleasing information that the European officers and the five Chinese of the crew are all safe. The telegram was dispatched from the Pulau Canton lighthouse on an island to the south of *Tourane*. It announced the engineers' and the crew's safety and also asked for assistance at once for the remaining Chinese crew who were supposed to be still marooned on *Pattile Island*, for the Europeans had no knowledge that any assistance had come to their rescue from the *Flores*.

The five members of the Chinese crew saved were:—One steward, pantry boy, cook, the No. 1 boy, and a cabin boy.

SWATOW'S SHIPPING.

COMPETITION ON THE HANGKOK RUN.

Mr. R. A. Currie, acting deputy Commissioner of Customs in charge, temporarily, writes in his annual report for 1908 as follows:—

There is a trifling decrease in the number of vessels entered and cleared, but with a slight increase in tonnage. British and German vessels show an increase, while Dutch, Norwegian, and Chinese vessels have been fewer; Japanese remain about the same as in 1907, and no French vessels have visited the port.

The withdrawal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered Norwegian steamers from competition with the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the Bangkok trade accounts for the decline in the number of Norwegian steamers calling at this port, and rates for freight and passage, which had been cut during the competition, have resumed their former standard. Singapore rates were on a level with those of the two preceding years, and coast freight on the regular routes suffered no change, though rates on chartered cargoes were slightly lower.

It is reported that a Chinese company is being formed in Bangkok with a capital of 5 million taels to run a line of steamers between *Swatow* and *Bangkok* in opposition to the Norddeutscher Lloyd. The *Wuhu-Swatow* rice trade has been carried by chartered outside steamers, mostly Norwegian, during the latter half of the year, owing to a boycott enforced by the *Wuhu* shippers against the three companies, who had tried to introduce a new charter-party to protect themselves against detention of their steamers caused by the *Wuhu* shippers loading rice in small lots to suit their own convenience and keeping the steamers till a favourable market offered in *Swatow*.

16 steamers, chartered by the rice shippers arrived during the year, their cargoes being discharged in the stream and landed into native godowns rented by the consignees. The conditions of storage and settlement of claims for damaged bags have not, however, been so favourable to consignees as they expected, and the latter have recently entered a desire to effect a compromise. It is not probable that a return to the regular traders will be made for the coming rice season. Inland navigation shows a slight increase in the number of trips and tonnage. One launch was sunk in collision, in October, and became a total loss, the passengers and crew all being saved.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

There is a falling off in the number of emigrants and coolies travelling to and from Singapore, while the inland waters passenger traffic has almost doubled. The passenger figures to and from *Bangkok* were unduly inflated in 1907 owing to the keen competition between the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the cheap rates offered attracting an adventurous class of men to go with, out any definite engagement in view. A great many of these emigrants returned to *Swatow* after a few months, finding that they could not obtain employment. Brisk competition and cutting of rates during the year account for the enormous increase in the inland waters passenger traffic. The *Koholoh* arrived on Christmas Day to ship labourers for the exploitation of the *Pelew Islands*, but permission being refused by the Chinese authorities for the emigration, the vessel left on the 16th January, 1909, with only the foreign members of the expedition.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

THIS AFTERNOON'S BAZAAR.

30th ulto.

Favoured by excellent weather, the bazaar and fancy fête given under the auspices of the local branch of the Ministering Children's League were held on the Volunteer Parade Ground this afternoon. A large and fashionable concourse attended the bazaar and generous contributions were made to the aid of the deserving charity. A word of thank is due to Mrs. F. H. May, whose indefatigable efforts principally account for the success of the undertaking. The parade ground was tastefully decorated and laid out with the various stalls, presided over by fair stallholders. Particulars are as follows:—

Tea-stall: Mrs. Lyon and Mrs. Gresson; ice-stall: Mrs. Seth; packing-stall: Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Penndoddock. Fancy work stalls: Mrs. Tucker, Miss Glover, the Misses Rich, Mrs. Eves and Mrs. White; sweet-stall: Mrs. Beck; Miss Brye and Miss M. Loureiro; orange-trees: Mrs. Lamont; cherry-trees: Mrs. Grimbale. All the works have been done by members of the League, which showed a great improvement over those of last year. A prominent feature of the bazaar was a miniature sedan-chair, the work of little miles from Kowloon under the superintendence of Mrs. Eves and was in every way an artistic reproduction. During the afternoon, variety entertainments were held and were greatly appreciated.

CHEMIST BIDS.

FRENCH COMPETITION.

Bids were opened at Manilla on 23rd Oct. in the office of the chief quartermaster of the division for 4,000 barrels of cement. The bids and their bids are as follows:—V. E. Wise and Co.—\$2.25; ship side delivery; Wisne and Co.—\$2.42; delivery at depot; Societe des Ciments Portland Artificiels de *Flado* Chino—\$2.01; ship side delivery, \$2.16; delivery at depot; Findlay and Co.—\$2.30; ship side delivery; Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—\$2.30; ship side delivery. The award was not made, the chief quartermaster of the division (being the) was under advisement.

NOISBS BY THE WAY.

THURSDAY'S COUNCIL.

30th ulto.

Some very interesting subjects were discussed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart accused the Government of vandalism in the matter of the Colony's arboreal beauties. With regard to the question raised by an honourable member in respect of the abolition of the post of Sanitary Surveyor, His Excellency the Governor assured Council that due consideration would be shown to an old and faithful servant by a paternal Government. That indispensable agent of the Colony's social life—the City Hall—also came in for attention, and, incidentally, the interesting argument was raised whether a policeman could be within the Hall's precincts without a ticket. Altogether, Thursday's meeting provided an abundance of food for gossip, which curiously coincided with the usual cut and dried proceedings which are a feature of the meeting of the august assembly.

OUR UNBROKEN VICTOR.

Misfortunes never come singly. One would have thought that one typhoon would have sufficed for the season, but this was not to be, the violent squall which swept over the Colony on Monday night amply proved. Of course, some people argue that a typhoon is not a typhoon unless it is responsible for wholesale destruction, which leads one into the question of what's in a name. Probably, the average griffin will be unable to discover for himself if a typhoon is of the genuine variety, but this is by the way, and the main thing is whether these cyclonic visitors which sweep the Chinese coast at this time of the year are not of sufficient severity to constitute themselves a real nuisance. The answer is obvious. It is perhaps fortunate that Monday's storm did not develop into a pure, unalloyed typhoon, for then there would have been a rough house among the griffins gracing these shores, whose abnormal interest in matters concerning typhoons prior to seeing one has been noticed to give way to lethargic indifference after their wish had been gratified. However, all's well that ends well.

AN "AT HOME," WHICH NEVER CAME OFF.

While on the subject of typhoons, it will be interesting to note that the typhoon itself is not merely a terror of the poor but is unsparring in its attentions to both high and low without fear or favour. After innumerable postponements, the small "At Home" which was to have been held at Mountain Lodge was finally cancelled the other day by order of His Excellency. What a keen disappointment it must have been to those who had received invitations. And all on account of the fickle, changeable weather.

LATEST AMERICAN CRAZE.

The other day, Iowa, U.S.A., started a kiss-rogue crusade against kissing—which enlisted not only the sympathies of "lovely women," chiefly composed of spinsters, but the "microbe-producing possibilities of the question so strongly impressed members of the fair sex that they themselves enlisted in the cause. We now hear that a League of Politeness has been formed in New York, which have issued buttons for those about to qualify for a certificate for politeness with these inquiries: "Are you a gentleman?" Are you willing to give your partner a woman stand-off in a street car? If you are, you may wear the Stafford too blue button, by which you are pledged to see that women are seated before men."

Hongkongers need not quail at the possibility of impending disaster, for the simple reason that the local cars are not provided with any straps to speak of. But this really makes no difference, for I have not yet seen any man in the Colony who had the effrontery to retain his seat so as to cause a member of the weaker sex to go without one.

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

A northern journal has apparently anticipated the wishes of the local community in the matter of British Post Offices at the Treaty ports, for the following statement appeared in a recent issue: "We learn from the Hongkong Government has been issued the British firms in China and circulated their support to assist in carrying on the British Post Offices at the various treaty-ports, the annual loss on this apparently proving a heavy tax on the Hongkong Government's declining revenue." As far as I am aware, the Hongkong Government has done nothing of the kind but "facts are chieftains that win." ding."

ANOTHER FLYING AT HONGKONG.

The following yarn may be a chestnut to some of my readers, but the sense of humour contained in it justifies its reproduction. It is as follows:—A large German woman held up a long line of people at the money-order window in a city post-office the other day, and all because her memory went back on her. She wanted to send some money to her son, a sailor on a merchant steamer, but the application at the window the clerk noticed that the address was lacking. "Well, where do you want to send it?" he asked. "We can't give you the money order unless you know the name of the place."

"Yah, doh, do trouble," she replied. "I didn't bring my letter, and I can't remember the name of the town, but it's some place up by China, dot sounds like der noise an automobile makes." The two clerks looked at each other dubiously. "What kind of a noise does an automobile make?" asked one. "Honk, honk," suggested the other. "Yah, doh, doh," exclaimed the woman. "Honk, honk, doh, doh, doh." "I'll bet it is Hongkong," said the clerk, and she paid over her money with a smile of relief.

CASUAL CRITIC.

THE LATE MR. TOM MCKAY.

OBITUARY IN AN AMERICAN PAPER.

A Seattle paper of the 16th September contains the following obituary of Mr. Tom McKay, well-known in shipping circles in the Far East. "Tom McKay, one of the best known railroad men in the Harriman lines on the coast, is dead following a lingering illness. He was found away at the Hotel Fairmont. He was formerly the general passenger agent in the Orient of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Santa Fe, having his headquarters in Yokohama. Before assuming the position in the Orient he was associated with the Burlington route in this city, although for the last fifteen years he has spent his time in the Orient."

"McKay became ill about two years ago and he came to this city for medical attention. An operation was performed and he rallied, resuming his duties in the Orient. In July of this year he again returned to this city and went under care of the physician. He improved a little and took trip East with the hopes of his health returning. He failed to improve and returned to this city, and for the past month had been gradually sinking."

"It is said that the news of Harriman's death affected him greatly. McKay was 65 years of age. He was highly esteemed among his associates and innumerable friends in this city and in the Orient. He is survived by a wife who lives in Missouri."

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

PROGRESS IN FOCHOW.

Mr. J. F. Oleson, Commissioner of Customs, writes in his annual report on Fochow as follows:—

In a report issued last spring by the Fochow Anti-Opium Society it was claimed that owing to the efforts of the society the production of opium in this province had been reduced by 50 per cent. Since then—in July and again in October—the Viceroy has issued a proclamation by Imperial sanction strictly forbidding the cultivation of the poppy throughout the province under severe penalties, including confiscation of the land. It is generally believed that this injunction will really be enforced. The Viceroy will send deputies to every district where opium has hitherto been grown, and the Anti-Opium Society will exert its vigilance and influence in bringing cases of violation to the notice of district officials, as well as in bringing pressure to bear on the latter when declined to do their duty. Moreover, public sentiment has unquestionably been deeply stirred against the growth and use of opium, and will not merely aid but impel officials to take action. Assuming that production will thus be stamped out, the Customs returns of importation will in future give the figures of the actual consumption of opium in this province; for there is no overland importation and not likely to be any. It is beyond all doubt that the increase in the ranks of opium smokers has been practically checked, and the combined influence of the Imperial Edicts and popular will. Opium is no longer a fashionable pastime, a raking habit which youth felt urged to acquire; it is now regarded as bad form and is distinctly out of favour with young men. All opium-smoking establishments have been closed; overt smoking at least has been suppressed in restaurants, inns, drinking houses, and brothels; and in private houses as well as business places the opium pipe is no longer kept in the reception room or offered to visitors. In the attainment of these results the influence, vigilance, and assistance of the Anti-Opium Society have been of inestimable value. The society has many important and influential men among its members; it has branches in almost every town and even in many villages; it is greatly trusted by the authorities in carrying out anti-opium measures; and it has, in the main, made good use of its influence. Several hospitals have been established by the society for the free treatment of opium smokers, and already in March last, the society could report that over 2,500 persons had been cured, smoking through the help of their hospitals. That many light smokers have succeeded in adding themselves to the list is unquestionable, but it must be feared that the greater part of the vast army of confirmed smokers will lack the will power to break with the vice and that many in their pathetic efforts to find a cure are deluded by unscrupulous vendors of remedies containing morphine, and thus become the victims of this even more deleterious form of the drug. The amount of opium consumed will consequently diminish but gradually, and inasmuch as the local production has already been checked and stopped, the supply must be obtained from the importation of opium from other sources. It is anticipated that if the efforts which are being made to entirely eradicate poppy cultivation prove successful, there will be a further increase of imports for the current year.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S DESPATCH.

It is learnt that the Foreign Ministry have individually addressed the *Wai-wu-pu* in the subject of extending the International Settlement. The following is a translation of the gist of the British Minister's despatch:—The Consul General in Shanghai has addressed the Viceroy of the *Liangkiang* provinces urging that the *Shanghai* and *Wai-wu-pu* of the International Settlement be extended as far as the *Paoshan* District on the ground that although there is a Chinese Police Bureau exercising jurisdiction in the tract of land in question it only exists in name inasmuch as the police, sanitary and other public matters are all neglected to the great danger of the adjoining Settlement. Further when the Settlement was last extended it was intended that the said tract of land should be included in the extension but as the Viceroy of the *Liangkiang* feared that the railway station might thus be placed in the Settlement and the question of foreign merchants leading land in the *Paoshan* District was then settled he did not agree to it and that the land from the northern boundary of the Settlement to the railway is practically all registered in Consular under the name of foreigners and neither the railway station nor the railway is now included in the proposed extension; therefore the then Viceroy's fears no longer exist. But the Viceroy has replied that the last extension of the Settlement was upon the understanding that it was not to be again extended, that the fact that there are so many Chinese residing in the Settlement tends to show that the foreign merchants simply make a business out of the fact that the Chinese Police Bureau will gradually improve upon the administration of the police, sanitary and other public affairs and so on. Now this is a matter of the utmost importance and I can not allow our request to be thus brushed aside. Besides the administration of the Chinese Police Bureau is going from bad to worse and steps must be taken to protect the Settlement from harm. As Great Britain has greater interests in Shanghai than any other country I deem it my duty again to request that the tract of land in question be included in the extension of the International Settlement should be extended so that the sanitary and other matters may be improved and the fears of the people on that account may thus be removed.

The *Wai-wu-pu* has replied that the *Shanghai* International Settlement is most extensive and that when the last extension took place in the 15th year of Kwang Hui, the then Viceroy of *Liangkiang* gave E. Lin very liberally agreed to 20,000 mow of land to be added to the Settlement; nearly twice the size of the original Settlement. It was with the intention that it should never be again extended. The proposed extension lies between the existing boundary of the Settlement and the railway and in the *Paoshan* District which is not open to foreign trade. The foreign merchants were wrong in leasing land there and we have demanded that they be ordered to remove back to the Settlement in accordance with the treaties. At all events the territory proposed for extension should be allowed to trade in the *Shanghai* Settlement only and how can it be claimed that land which is outside the treaties be added to it. The Board has at the same time requested the Viceroy of the *Liangkiang* to improve the administration of the police, sanitary and other public affairs as soon as possible so as to give the foreigners no legitimate excuse for persisting in their demand.—(Shanghai Daily News.)

THE TRADE GATE OF HONGKONG.

AMERICAN HANDICAP.

Throughout a considerable part of China the natives are abandoning home-made oil paper umbrellas for imported cloth ones. As oil paper umbrellas may be purchased at an equivalent of from six to ten cents in Asiatic money, it is remarkably durable. It is much more impervious to rain than a dollar cloth umbrella. To the eye of the foreigner every Chinese umbrella, however cheaply made, is pretty, while there is nothing uglier than the plain black article used in the western hemisphere. The "foreign devil" driving a trade with China finds a market for umbrellas because he has convinced the Chinese that the imported article is desirable because of its handsome appearance. The invasion of the black cloth umbrella in China shows how easily the unnumbered millions of "consumers" in this vast country turn to the foreign purveyor. Hongkong is the distributing centre for foreign goods seeking a market in South China. British and German commercial houses predominate in the city of Victoria, which the world calls Hongkong, just as if it had never been christened in honour of British royalty when the island became a crown colony. The Japanese are making every effort to carry a fair proportion of the sea-borne freight to Oriental ports in Japanese bottoms, and plan to get a good footing upon land wherever this may be possible.

The United States must awaken to the golden opportunities of the American manufacturer in Asia or see a commercial Klondike exploited by other nations as the opening of new channels of trade in China progresses. Which course will be taken? Upon the answer depends the question of whether "Yankee shrewdness" will continue to be a descriptive term in this part of the world.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES.

Just now there is passing through Hongkong, for interior points in China, a large amount of various commodities ships entering Hongkong harbour are steel. In general terms, both Chinese and Chinese are buying building materials, fire-arms, ammunition, building materials, various types, tools, machinery, electrical supplies, and all articles having to do with the introduction of European ideas of development in China. The natives are all but clamoring for all sorts of cheap toilet articles, cutlery, cotton and woollen goods, canned goods, watches and clocks, flour, oil and other commodities of which the United States is a large producer.

One finds in Hongkong more or less "trade literature" bearing upon the excellent American-made goods, but the power of printers' ink—as great as it undeniably is in influencing trade—is only a commercial campaign—cannot suffice to meet, unaided, the competition of an organized force upon the ground, coupled with large commercial fleets on the sea. As to how the United States set about building a merchant marine, economists honestly differ. That the absence of the Stars and Stripes from ocean highways is prejudicial to the development of a large trade with other countries is indisputable.

So long as the non-existence of American merchantmen continues to handicap American manufacturers and exporters, the further handicap of non-representation among the large trading houses in distant countries operates as a bar to the capture of the proportion of trade merited by the quality of American products.

OPPORTUNITY STILL WAITS.

The success met with by American flour and oil in China indicates the opportunities open to—but not waiting indefinitely for—American enterprise. But the fight, to record success, must be made against odds sufficiently great to stir fighting blood. The German and English houses controlling most of the business in Hongkong, and into China, are connected with, or owned by, "home" interests. Such houses are glad to represent American "lines" merely to prevent, if possible, the establishment of commission houses devoted to the exclusive representation of American manufacturers. The result is the misrepresentation of American goods in this market, and stagnation for our trade. There is one American bank in Hongkong. It transacts business with Yankee celerity which is beyond the capabilities, and the comprehension, of both British and German bankers; but there are several large banks, long established, actively interested in promoting German and English business, and a virtual partnership exists between European commercial and financial institutions of the same nationality.

With the exception of the Canadian Pacific and Pacific Mail and allied lines, and a Japanese line, all steamships entering Hongkong harbour are controlled by the two national flags in commerce here. As railroad freight rates in the United States tend toward a gravitation of a considerable portion of western freight to Atlantic ports, the absolute control of the Atlantic shipping by foreign steamships is a disadvantage to American firms. Add to this the fact that the British and German firms here have American offices which look not only to the sale of Chinese goods in the United States, but also keep an eye peeled upon prices and products in America with a view to head-off competition. While the British and German firms are keeping tab upon American affairs, the large Hongkong banks, their directors composed of the heads of a large number of British or German commercial houses, force any American seeking their services to lay out details of his enterprise before them. In other words, he is compelled to hand his business secrets over to his business rivals. Naturally an American turns to his one bank, but the other half dozen are close corporations for the promotion of British and German trade.

ONLY FIFTY AMERICANS.

About 23,000 vessels of more than sixty tons enter Hongkong harbour each year. More than half of these are Chinese junks, corresponding to the schooners that carry coastwise commerce in American waters. British steamers number more than 5,000. Germans nearly 1,000. Japanese and French about 500 each. Chinese between 300 and 400. Norway sends about 300 vessels to Hongkong, and Portugal about 200. Americans send less than fifty. There are a hundred or more export and import houses in Hongkong. Seventy-five are divided equally between English, German and Dutch. Portuguese, Spanish, Parsees, Italians and others fill up the rest of the list. The United States boasts two.

There is no prospect for a large increase in American trade with South China while American manufacturers are represented in Hongkong by agents whose interest lies in promoting the sale of the products of their rivals in trade. There is always intention at one end of the line or the other when an order is placed with a firm thus represented. If, by any chance, there is genuine activity here, the lack of it is given, where no great amount of consideration is home, makes the deal a failure and a bad advertisement. There is no-one here to investigate the market to find and to develop opportunities where the other nations have fled and developing them. There are agents in the ranks of American manufacturers who have not been upon the ground, the structure

idea that the purchases in China are not particularly as to what they buy. The man on the ground knows that while they may be converted to the theory that a dollar umbrella made of cloth that looks superior to a dozen 10-cent umbrellas that do keep out the rain, the Chinese insist upon getting just what they order. And the British and German stay with the market to insist that they alone may be depended upon to deliver the "goods" according to contract. Unfortunately for American interests, when an order placed with an agent who does not particularly care whether he sells American goods, or filled by an employee who is under the impression that anything will do for China, full advantage of the mistake is taken. The report that Americans are unreliable is rigorously circulated where there are few Americans here to deny it.

COUNTED THE MATCHES.

A story current among the travelling representatives of European houses is that a Chinese merchant placed with the agent of an American match factory an order for a large quantity of matches in boxes of five hundred. When the matches arrived the merchant opened a box and counted the number of matches it contained. There were 495. The sagacious Chinese suspended business while he had his clerks open each box and count they contained more than 500 matches, and some of them less than that number. The grand total, figured out in Chinese characters that covered many sheets of paper and employed the time of several accountants, was a few hundred matches less than the number that should have been delivered in fulfilment of a promise to send out a certain number of gross of boxes. The results compensated the Chinese wholesalers for the expense of the investigation. His sagaciousness was a vigorous much-better who advises every one not to patronize the agents of American firms.

China is an enormous mine of purchasing power out of which the nations of the West will dig more gold within the next century than has ever come out of shafts driven into the earth or the shifting sands of gold-bearing streams washed by placer miners. Railroad development, now embryonic but alive, will open markets now inaccessible and the increase from the present volume of trade will be by leaps and bounds. The question asked by friends of America in the East is whether Americans are going to awaken with the coming "awakening" of China.—Frederic J. Haskin in *San Francisco Evening Post*.

CHINESE PORK CONDEMNED.

PASSED AS GOOD AND THEN FOUND TO BE DISEASED.

OFFICIAL FACTS.

I was officially stated, both in the House of Commons and the Court of Common Council, on October 7 that nine per cent. of the carcasses included in the now famous consignment of Chinese pork which had been thawed out had proved to be unfit for food.

The subject was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Fell, who asked Mr. Burns to state:—

"How much of Chinese pork has now been passed and placed upon the market; if the same was in good condition; and when the report of the inspection would be received."

"I am informed," answered Mr. Burns, "that 1,618 carcasses out of the whole consignment of Chinese pork had, up to and including yesterday, been thawed out and examined. Of these, 107 carcasses had been condemned, and the remaining 1,511 carc

Government Luck.

DOUBLE RENT FROM CHINESE FARMERS.

HOW TO SWELL THE REVENUE.

Sometimes the Government is accused of laxity in its surveillance of property. That may be so, but it happens occasionally that the Government, represented by the Public Works Department, is not only acute but marvellously "knowing." A case cropped up in the Magistracy to-day which goes to prove that the Government is still keeping a sharp eye on the treasury returns from rented land, and has been doing so for ten years and more. Two Chinese women farmers, their names in this case do not matter, lived at Shek-O. They had a piece of land on which they cultivated paddy, potatoes and vegetables. Previously, one of the women had been bound over to keep the peace against the other, the friction occurring over this piece of land. Last week the dispute came to a crisis when one of the parties discovered the other cutting the paddy and getting it ready for sale. All this, as the reader will see, is very absurd, but the humour (to the outsider) comes later. The crop had been sold in advance and there was accordingly a royal row. The case came before Mr. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning, and some singular facts were disclosed. It is not necessary to go into the evidence, but it seems that for the last ten or twelve years both people have been paying rent to the Government for the use of 10 pieces of land and that land is the same in each case. Did the Government refuse to take the double rent for the patch of ground? Of course not; the Government thankfully received the rent—it was not a great amount but big enough for small farmers—and held its peace. The fact, however, was that the land was planted by one farmer, while the crop was sold by the other. There were "words" between the two tenants of the Government and Inspector Collett was called in to adjudicate.

It was then discovered that each of the parties had rent receipts going back to 1900 or farther—receipts for the same land, from the Government. What was a magistrate to do in these circumstances? Like a sensible man Mr. Hallifax refused to be the Solomon in the case and it was withdrawn by consent of the Court. During the evidence, it transpired that the Survey Department knew nothing about this ground—a patch that would only make a decent kitchen garden—but the Government, always willing, took the double rent all the same. Little wonder that the two tenants of the same land made an obstreperous exhibition.

We are told that the Public Works Department intend to take two months to discover who owns the place—there is a doubt whether it belongs to the Government at all. But the claimants to the land are not quite so happily situated as the Government. The paddy is ripe and in two months it will be rotten unless it is cleared off the land and sold. Who then is to bear the loss? That is the question those interested in the proceedings were asking each other. But the Government is happy in the knowledge that for the last dozen years it has been receiving double rent from land planted by Chinese and the only wonder is—will it disgorge when the real owner is found?

ADVENTURES WITH CANNIBALS.

An interesting account of the pagan tribes brought under British administration by a recent military patrol in the remote parts of the Nigerian province of Warri, on the Upper Benue, has been received by Reuters Agency. In many cases the villages visited had never before been seen by a white man.

The relations between the Government and the Wurum people—the tribe chiefly concerned—had never been friendly, and the three expeditions previously sent against them having had no satisfactory result, a fresh force was sent into the country in consequence of attacks upon traders and also for the purpose of finally bringing the Wurum under control. The people are described as being of the lowest type, every village being cannibal. Worship consists of the worst form of fetish. In most cases the entire population is naked. The religious beliefs of these pagans are interesting. They believe in the transmigration of souls, a man being in their view reborn by the same mother after death. An evil man's soul becomes a witch, whose fate is death by burning.

In some cases the people worship a deity who at their religious celebrations is represented as armed with a long horn, which he blows at intervals. Sometimes this deity is fully clothed, on other occasions he is naked. One of the pagan deities kills all women who see him.

At a place called Bashima was seen an iron spear placed in the ground at a spot held in great reverence and worshipped by the people at night. In many of the houses were found wooden idols, which are not objects of worship in themselves, but are, as a rule, images of departed pagans.

The force started from Gateri, on the borders of the Hausa and Muri provinces, some thirty miles north of the Benue, and marched in a westerly direction over entirely new country of which nothing was known except the extremely bad character of the people. The first places visited are described as "shocking," the inhabitants being among the lowest. Their persons were so offensive that even the native soldiers were unable to remain near them.

Some hundreds of these pagans assembled while the police officer explained to them the wishes of the Government. As the patrol proceeded they found the inhabitants all working in their fields fully armed with spears and shields.

A large meeting of the people was called, and it was decided not to agree to the terms proposed by the British as punishment for the killing and eating of seven men. On the expiration of twenty-four hours grace the force marched into the town, which was cleared after considerable opposition. Two counter attacks were beaten off, the leading man being shot at eight places.

During the fighting, in which the pagans lost forty killed and twenty wounded a native sergeant who was in charge of one of the sections displayed conspicuous gallantry. Owing to these operations the people became quite friendly, and it is not anticipated that they will give further trouble.

The cause of almost all the intertribal fighting is the women and the very common practice of taking wives without payment. This exists among certain of the tribes in a custom of a regular exchange of wives which leads to many complications. At the same time, the married women are perfectly moral.

The patrol had great difficulty in obtaining guides owing to rumours of previous guides having been eaten.

Among the people there exists a curious custom of employing heralds, who, even in the time of warfare, are allowed to pass with safety from one belligerent village to another.

Ask result of the patrol the pagan region in question will be effectively administered.

HONGKONG DOCK CO.

ANOTHER LIGHTER FOR MANILA.

Last week was reported the completion and delivery of the third lighter, out of several, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Philippine Government. Last Monday when the I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Longyang* left for Manila she took in tow another lighter completed by the same builders. The delivery of the boat makes the third wooden lighter completed for the Quartermaster's Department at Manila, besides a steel vessel that was finished earlier. All these lighters have been completed well within contract time and are finished in the superior workmanship for which jobs executed by the Kowloon Dock Co. are now so well known.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DETENTION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS.

In the Summary Court, last Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) Mr. A. Dreyfuss, late of the firm of Messrs. J. Ulmann and Company, of 34, Queen's Road Central, brought an action against Mr. E. Berheim, managing partner of the firm, in which the plaintiff claimed the delivery by the defendant of the clothing boxes and effects; wrongfully detained by the defendant, or in the alternative plaintiff claimed the sum of £750, the value of the same, and for damages for retaining the same. Plaintiff also claimed the costs of action.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) was for the defendant.

Mr. Harris stated that the original action was for breach for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal and the same facts would have come out in both actions. The facts would prejudice either one or other of both actions and he therefore applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Goldring contended that it was merely a question of what damages his client was entitled to.

Mr. Harris stated that the plaintiff was dismissed for certain reasons and admitted that the defendant had detained his personal effects. The Puisne Judge—Had you a right to do that?

Mr. Harris—That would have to be decided. It was further stated by the defence that certain cash payments were owing to them by the plaintiff.

The Puisne Judge stated that he would go on with the case on the basis that money was owing.

After further argument, the case was adjourned sine die, costs of the day being paid by the defendant.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS TO VISIT HONGKONG.

CHINESE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

The Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast yesterday, Oct. 4, formally accepted the invitation to tour China extended by the commercial organizations of Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Nanking, Canton and Woosung. The acceptance was drawn up in the form of an elaborate embossed scroll, to which were attached the national colours. Several copies were made and mailed yesterday to the six organizations that had extended the invitation.

At the same time one was presented to the Chinese Consulate-General. The offer of hospitality from the Chinese followed the visit of the coast bodies to Japan. The trip to China will be made next February. There will be representatives from the chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane. A number of ladies will be included in the party and the tour will be arranged in the same manner as the excursion to Japan. The formal acceptance is worded as follows:

TO THE Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Nanking, Canton, Woosung, and Other Ports in China:

In sending cordial greetings and thanking you for your invitation to visit the Empire of China as your guests, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast

Embracing the Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Spokane

Have the honour to confirm the acceptance of the invitation which was tendered by the United States Consul General at Shanghai, under date of August 29, 1909.

The invitation from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce was promptly accepted by each of the Chambers forming the Pacific Coast Association for the month of February, 1910. In every instance the Chambers decided that the dignity and importance of the invitation involved the selection of a truly representative delegation of business-men.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS. Assuredly you will appreciate the spirit of friendliness that prompts the invitation.

THE CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. And that they will take great pleasure in promoting the mutual good will and the growth of trade between the two nations.

The Associated Chambers of the Pacific Coast.

J. D. LOWMAN, President.
C. W. BURKS, Secretary.

MANILA CIGARS.

TRANS-SHIPMENT AT HONGKONG FATAL LAPSE.

Collector Stratton has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to demand from the United Cigar Stores Company the duty on the 15,000 Manila cigars delivered before the interpretation of the tariff, which required a direct shipment through to the United States without transfer. It has been told to forward no appeal from the company to Washington until the duty has been paid, and this will prevent the delivery to the company of any further importations until the full settlement.

There remains in the bonded warehouse a million or so cigars from the same shipment, which, if delivered, would be liable for duty at the rate of any other imported cigars. This is because they were sent on a local steamer from Manila to Hongkong, transferred there to a Pacific Mail boat and brought to San Francisco. The trans-shipment at Hongkong is the fatal lapse, which turns a "duty free" article into a dutiable article.

In order to escape the duty and not handicap itself in the race with rival concerns, the United Cigar Stores Company has arranged to ship these cigars back to Manila without withdrawal from the warehouse, and then ship them back to San Francisco in the prescribed manner. It will make a lot of extra freight money, but it will be cheaper than to pay duty as they

\$5,000 CONCEALED IN SOCKS.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

As the result of a false report which was made to the Police yesterday afternoon, a daring thief fell into the pit which he had dug for himself. It appears that, shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the man in question, a shop-cooler employed at 10, Connaught Road West, received eight cheques from the master of the shop, with instructions to cash them at various banks. He took the cheques and returned to the shop, he informed the master that he had been attacked and robbed of all the money and at about five o'clock he went to the Central Police Station and made a report to the effect that, while leaving the Russo-Chinese Bank, he was set upon by two or more men, who threw pepper into his eyes and wounded him in two places on the chest and inflicted another cut on the left arm. They then rifled his pockets and stole the entire amount of money which he had drawn from the bank. Detective-Sergeant Grant and a Chinese constable made inquiries into the case. After about an hour and a half, it was discovered that the cuts of which the shop-cooler a few minutes previously complained had been self-inflicted. The man was searched and, in the sole of his socks, was found the missing money. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) this morning with embezzlement and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and a month's imprisonment for the same offence. The master of the shop, who had drawn from the bank, reflects the highest credit on the Detective Department, especially when it is considered how difficult it is to investigate a false report.

NEW ORDINANCES.

RECEIVE GOVERNOR'S ASSENT.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:

Ordinance No. 31 of 1909.—An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910.

Ordinance No. 32 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Ordinance No. 33 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908.

Ordinance No. 34 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance, 1908.

Ordinance No. 35 of 1909.—An Ordinance to provide for the Reclamation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof.

Ordinance No. 36 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870.

Ordinance No. 37 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1880.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Admirable as is the activity displayed in so many directions by the Japanese, it cannot be said that they have succeeded so far in winning the good will of the Koreans. On the contrary there is ample evidence that the majority of the Koreans profoundly dislike Japanese rule. For this unfortunate state of things the behaviour of the Japanese themselves, especially during the first few years of military occupation, is no doubt, as in Manchuria, to some extent responsible. The military rule was often harsh and grasping, and the policy of the country by the repression of the small detachments without proper control, led to a great deal of mischief.

As in Manchuria, the Japanese military who had followed the army into Korea was also apt to be a rough customer. Not until Prince Ito arrived in Korea does any resolute effort appear to have been made to put down these disorderly elements, and even he seems to have received less support than he might have expected from the Japanese communities at large. It would, however, be very unfair to attribute the whole blame for the estrangement of the Koreans to the mistakes made by the Japanese themselves, which liberal minded Japanese themselves admit and are doing their best to repair.

The policy initiated by Prince Ito has already begun to bear fruit. The present Sovereign of Korea is quite content to discharge the ceremonial functions assigned to him. It would have been easy enough for the Japanese to have created at any time a Japanese party in the Korean official world had they been prepared to wink at a return to the old corrupt methods. It is to their credit that they resisted the temptation, but now that some of the better educated Koreans are willing to recognize that their best chance of being on a par with their countrymen lies in co-operation with the Japanese, the latter, it may be hoped, will not hesitate to give the largest possible share of employment in the public services to Koreans of all classes who are ready to accept the new conditions. Viscount Sone has no easy task in front of him, but if he waits in Prince Ito's footsteps though the road may be long and arduous, he can hardly fail to make good progress towards the appointed goal. The Japanese will in any case encounter for some time to come the difficulties with which alien rulers inevitably find themselves confronted, but they have, nevertheless, so much in common with the Koreans, to whom they stand very much nearer, both in language and in race, than the Chinese, that the gap cannot prove in the long run impossible, unless the Japanese themselves make it so.—Times.

CHINESE COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

AT SHANGHAI.

Although the local Chinese Imperial Post Office had made special arrangements to meet a rush to buy the second issue of commemorative stamps which were on sale yesterday morning, 25th ult., the eager crowd of buyers quite overran the space allotted for the sale. Before eight o'clock a crowd had collected outside the entrance to the post office from Museum Road and when the doors were opened at nine the buyers surged into the building and the available space was crowded. It was interesting to note that there were a number of foreigners as Chinese and that, on the whole, good temper prevailed among the multitude. The few ladies who were there appeared to be in difficulties until the postal officials allowed them to cross over into the centre of the department. Then it became a matter of sheer patience and endurance for the remainder. Several Chinese fainted and were carried out by the police with great difficulty. While the crowd was momentarily becoming greater the outer doors were then shut, for it was evident that nothing short of the whole issue would have satisfied the demand. Nearly two hours' strenuous work the supply gave out. Hundreds of people were unable to obtain any stamps although over 100,000 were

THE BOYS' OWN CLUB.

HON. MR. W. J. GRESSON'S INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

It has come to our knowledge that the Boys' Own Club has become the life and passion of a valuable piece of ground, containing about 35,000 sq. feet, which has been presented to them for their exclusive use by their honorary president, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, who takes a keen interest in the B.O.C. He was informed that this juvenile association could not obtain a piece of ground from the Government to build a club-house, form tennis courts, and a cricket and football pitch, so with great generosity and true sportsmanlike spirit Mr. Gresson made the offer of the exclusive use of a plot of ground at East Point. The Boys are naturally very proud of, and grateful to the donor for, this kind offer and are already taking steps to put the ground in order, so as to be available for use before the end of the year.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

DEVELOPMENT OF KUNGVIK CITY.

Mr. J. W. Lonsdale, Customs assistant-in-charge at Kungvik, writes in his annual report for 1908—The section of the Ning-Yung Railway from the new town of Kungvik to Sunning, which was completed in December 1907, was formally opened to traffic on the 6th January 1908, and on the 10th September (8th moon, 15th day) the town of Kungvik was opened to business. Festivities were held during three days and numerous samples of various foreign goods were exhibited for the purpose of acclimating and introducing to the notice of the large crowds of farmers who visited the place from the surrounding country the benefits to be derived by the employment of improved farming implements manufactured abroad. It is estimated that some 700 houses have been built, the greater part of which are now occupied. The remaining section to Samgaphol has been completed to within 6 miles, of the sea, but it is not the intention of the railway directors to push on with the work in the near future, as the expense of laying out a new town at the water-front and dredging the bay to admit vessels drawing from 12 to 15 feet is beyond their present means, and what funds they have available they propose utilising in the construction of a line from the opposite shore at Kungvik to Kungmoon via the important district town of Sunwui, which is sure to give them a better return on their capital, permission to build having already been granted by the Board of Communications at Peking. The terminus of the new line will be situated on the water-front near the Custom House, and it is their intention to build wharves so as to enable steamships to discharge passengers and cargo direct into trains, which will be drawn up at the water's edge. It remains to be seen whether the completion of this line will benefit the trade of the port to any appreciable extent. That it will conduce to increased passenger traffic there is no doubt, as the Chinese are at last learning to appreciate the advantages of direct and rapid communication with their native places.

There has been some talk about starting the construction of a railway from Kungmoon to Fathuan, but owing to disputes as to which company should build the line, the Canton-Hankow Railway company claiming the right to do so, matters are at present in a state of stagnation. Machinery was imported during the year, and a factory for the purpose of extracting oil from ground-nuts is in course of erection. An interesting feature, well worth recording, is the laying down of iron water-pipes in the principal streets of Kungmoon city to serve the double purpose of supplying the town with water from the river during the dry season, when the river is low and the wells are consequently dry, and also to furnish water to hydrants which are placed at the street corners for use in case of fire. To obtain the necessary power a steam-launch was built in Hongkong with powerful pumps, and being constantly under steam is able to take up a position on the river-front opposite to any section of the town in which a fire occurs and keep up a constant supply of water through the pipes and hydrants to enable the firemen to cope with the fire.

BIG FIRE IN YOKOHAMA SETTLEMENT.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

A conflagration, which, although serious, might have been much more so, broke out at about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning on the premises of Messrs. Varnum, Arnold & Co., No. 69, makers of tea chests on an extensive scale, and situated on Honkwa-chau (Creek-side), Yokohama. The *Japan Herald* says that the cause of the fire was a small fire on the premises, the flames quickly catching a firm hold on the timber, and by the time the brigade arrived had assumed the proportions of a very serious outbreak. Fortunately the heavy winds prevailing the previous evening had dropped, otherwise the whole block, comprising many important business firms and dwelling-houses, would have been swept away. When the brigade arrived it was apparent that all that could be done was to devote the energy of the firemen to saving the surrounding property. That the brigade was successful will be borne out by a visit to the scene, a large roof in the large road and concrete wall also having lent its aid to check the passage of the flames. Several people resident in the immediate neighbourhood effected hurried exits from their houses, some of them, in their consternation, leaving their houses partly dressed, afterwards returning when they discovered there was no immediate danger. In a short space of time many willing helpers appeared and commenced to remove the goods from the threatened dwellings. Meanwhile the fire-engines had been brought into play, but unfortunately broke down, owing to the fire being in the top-pipe engine, and it was by the time another engine arrived the flames had got a very firm grip on the saw-mills and some of the surrounding godowns. The dwelling-house of Mr. O. T. Gillon was in great danger, and several times the woodwork was in flames at each end being extinguished by a jet of water thrown on to the walls. The flames, rushing up the concrete walls of the saw-mill, gained a hold on the wooden pillars supporting a large corrugated iron roof, and shortly afterwards this collapsed with the flames above it, the godowns occupied by the firm of Messrs. Panatier, and effected great deal of damage to the goods stored therein. Several other godowns, and also an old tea-factory godown, at present disused, suffered more or less seriously. The usual large crowd of sightseers were present, and certainly witnessed all they could desire from the spectacular side. While the fire was at its height, about a hundred blue-jackets from the British man-of-war in harbour came ashore and rendered very effective assistance in stemming the tide of flames. The total damage is unknown, but it will probably be very extensive. The cause of the outbreak is supposed to be the over-heating of boilers in the engine-house.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

BANK.

In the House of Commons on the 7th ult. Mr. Balfour asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the support which the Foreign Office had given in important negotiations to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the recent action of the bank in connection with a proposed railway loan, of which the terms were at variance with the preferential rights assured to this country in regard to the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szechuan railways, as well as with the agreement of 1895 between the bank itself and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, the Government would make it a condition of future British support that the members of the committee in London, the directors in Hongkong, and all holding positions of trust in the bank should be British subjects.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: The rule in such cases is that support is afforded, when it is otherwise desirable, to companies in which the preponderance of shares is held by British or naturalized British subjects. I am therefore unable to make the condition desired.

THE NEW TERRITORY MURDER.

ONE MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The three men who had been arrested in connection with the recent double murder in the New Territory again appeared before Mr. I. R. Wood (Second Magistrate) last Saturday afternoon. It may be remembered, that shortly after 8 a.m. on the 20th August last, two Indian policemen in charge of a treasure-box arrived at a narrow passage on the Tai-po road, where they met eight Chinese sitting on both sides of the road. Thinking nothing of the circumstance, the guards were about to pass the men, when the latter set upon the unexpecting policemen and before the unfortunate men had time to realise their position, they were brutally backed to death with choppers by the unscrupulous gang, who then made away with the booty and escaped to adjacent territory.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (from the Crown Solicitor's Office) having addressed the Court, His Excellency the Governor committed the prisoners and committed the third for trial. Another man who offered to turn King's evidence was remanded for a week.

HONGKONG AND MANILA.

EXCHANGE OF SYMPATHY.

A few days ago the people of Hongkong, alarmed by the prevalence of malaria, in certain sections of the city, stirred up the municipal authorities to take some action looking toward the extermination of the pest and the protection of the public health. As noted in a former issue of this paper, little or nothing was accomplished because so many branches of the government had something to say about what was to be done to get rid of mosquitoes.

The condition of things in Hongkong in matters of the public health seems to be so nearly the same that it is in Manila that there should be an exchange of sympathy now and then between the citizens of the two places. The conflict of authority in matters of sanitation in Manila has been discussed so much in the past and so keenly lamented by those who desire to see the city clean that it is almost like opening the family closet and having a look at the skeleton to mention the subject. But there are sometimes when it is good for both the family and the skeleton to have the door opened.

A few days ago a prominent resident of Manila called our attention to the fact that there are sections in the very heart of the residence district of the city where the holes are deliberately dug and allowed to fill with water in order that the carabos may wallow in them. The same gentleman said that he had frequently called the attention of the health authorities to the fact as asked that the holes be caused to be filled up in some places; but was told that the bureau of health had no authority to act in such cases, that there was neither law nor ordinance by which the owners of the land could be compelled to abate the nuisances in the interest of the public health.

If this is true the shame of Manila's health regulations is greater than was generally supposed and the reproach of it must fall on those who have the authority to make the laws that govern in the matter.

Here is where we reach out the hand to Hongkong with the fellow-feeling that characterizes the victims of the same unkind fate. Over there the government can't afford to cut down the brushwood on the Crown lands and the botany department won't let the citizens do it for fear that they won't do it right. Over here the government has no authority to fill up the carabos wallows and the citizens who own the land and the carabos won't do it.—Cable News.

THE 1. K. K. PACIFIC SERVICE.

STATEMENT BY THE GENERAL MANAGER.

The following is taken from the *Victoria (B.C.) Daily Colonist* of October 5th:—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha will not break with the Pacific Mail line, and enter into a running agreement with the Western Pacific Railroad as was reported, according to Mr. W. B. Avery, assistant General Manager of the line, who has just returned to San Francisco from Japan. According to Mr. Avery, the present traffic agreement with the Pacific Mail, which has been in effect for ten years was satisfactory to the Japanese line. It is a contract, however, with no time limit and it may be terminated by either party on six months' notice. "It is the purpose of the company," said Mr. Avery, to develop the South American coast trade. So far it has proved to be profitable and can be made more so. The service will shortly be increased by the addition of a new steamer. She is a craft of 10,000 tons and is capable of making 22 knots on her run. While in Yokohama I attended the meeting of the Directors of the Toyo Kisen Company and I would say right here that the company was thinking of amalgamating with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which operates steamers between Japan and Puget Sound and insular service and the Chinese trade. At the meeting of Directors the differences in the company relating to the policy of dividend paying were gone into. T. Avaso, the steamship magnate of Japan and President of the company, outlined his view regarding the establishment of a sinking fund, and the manner in which dividends should be divided, and the agreement reached by all of the Directors was highly satisfactory.

"If there any probability of your company terminating traffic relations with the Pacific Mail Company and entering into new ones with the Western Pacific line?" was asked.

"There is nothing in it," replied Mr. Avery. "Our contract with the Pacific Mail Company which has been in existence for ten years still stands. While it can be terminated by either party within six months, upon notice, I can say that we have at present no other trading agreement in view."

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S.S. "ZAFIRO" IN A STORM.

CATTLE INJURED ON BOARD.

After a forty hours' battle with one of the fiercest typhoons that swept the China coast years for years, a fight in which his mariner's pluck and ability proved superior to the infuriated elements, Captain Rodger safely brought the Hongkong-Manila liner *Zafiro* into port yesterday, after a passage of over three days from Hongkong, reports the *Cable News* of 25th ult. Captain Rodger states that his vessel encountered the worst part of the storm on Sunday evening, between five and seven o'clock and it is his firm belief that the *Zafiro's* light cargo and consequent buoyancy is the only thing that kept her from going to the bottom.

Several head of cattle were injured by being thrown about the deck, the port side stails having been smashed by a giant wave and a number of the animals released. Two portholes of the vessel were smashed by a heavy sea, estimated to have had a force of fifty tons, on Sunday evening.

Captain Rodger remained on the bridge of his vessel throughout the height of the gale and typhoon-lashing himself to the bridge to keep from being swept from his post. Chief Officer Fraser, asked by Captain Rodger to retire, and rest at nine o'clock Sunday evening, until called at midnight, was overcome by fatigue and went fast asleep in his stateroom, in overall.

On Monday evening the sea began to moderate and the *Zafiro*, getting back to her course from which she had been driven north a distance of 70 miles, headed for Manila.

The *Zafiro* brought 62 passengers, 128 head of cattle and a general cargo, including some 2,000 cases of cement for the Carabos Island fortifications. Among the cattle passengers were 16 Dutch and Austrian missionaries, who their trust in Providence remaining unshaken throughout the ordeal, offered up prayers for the safety of the heroic mariner tied to the bridge of the vessel, in a grim determination to conquer the seething elements.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

A loan of ¥2,000,000 raised last year by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from Mr. Schiff and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of America, guaranteed by the Specie Bank and the Dai-ichi Ginko, fell due last month, and was repaid on the 21st ult. The sum of ¥1,000,000 was drawn from the Dai-ichi Ginko, which had been deposited by the company, and the remaining ¥1,000,000 was borrowed from the same bank at an interest of 6½ per cent., to be repaid within one year.—Japan Chronicle.

PREVENTION OF PLAQUE.

ANTI-RAT CAMPAIGN IN KOBE.

A Prefectural Order, No. 50, was issued on the 22nd ultimo by the Hyogo Kencho relating to the destruction of rats. The Order reads as follows:—

(1) The term building used in this Order means houses, godowns, sheds, (ways), factories, walls, and any other structures, where rats can be harboured.

(2) The owners or those in charge of any building, when deemed necessary by the police authorities for the prevention of plague, shall carry out structural alterations for the suppression of rats, as dictated by the competent officers.

(3) No objects capable of harbouring or of encouraging the approach of rats shall be deposited or piled up close to a building in which structural adjustments for the suppression of rats have been carried out. This provision does not apply to cases where the permission of the police authorities has been obtained.

(4) Owners or managers of buildings where damage shall repair them without loss of time.

(5) The inhabitants of a zone wherein operations for the suppression of rats have been carried out shall maintain the arrangements in good order. If any default in the works which may require repair be found the inhabitants in the zone shall report the discovery to the owners or those in charge of the building or to the competent authorities.

(6) When any operation is carried out on a building which necessitates an alteration in the arrangements for the suppression of rats, the approval of the police authorities must be obtained.

(7) The inhabitants of the zone where operations for the prevention of rats are being carried out shall collect any refuse capable of furnishing food for rats, and place it in covered receptacles. The refuse so collected must not be thrown away outside of the rubbish receptacles.

(8) The inhabitants of such a zone shall continue to carry out operations for the destruction of rats as may be ordered by the competent authorities.

(9) Persons damaging or destroying arrangements made for the suppression of rats will render themselves liable to detention by the police or to a fine, and they may be ordered to repair the works at their own expense.

(10) Any order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ¥5.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

(11) The provisions of Articles 3 to 10 of this order shall be applied to arrangements for the suppression of rats made by the municipal authorities of cities, towns, or villages, and any other arrangements made before this Order was issued.

MALARIA COMPRENSA

There was a full attendance at the

the Madras Presidency up to September 1961, when he was transferred to Burma up to date, and urged the development of a well-organised executive save-
 department to deal with the health interest of the country. Mosquito brigades and other
 palliative measures, together with the supervi-
 sion of systems for the cheap provision of
 quinine, ought to be regarded as coming within
 the scope of its routine duty.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Col. H. C. Thornhill's paper points out that
 the Government of India, if possible, should

[illegible]

fact that, although the Government has paid consented to the programme of ship-building for this year, it has still left establishments at 1,800 men. It is acknowledged that it takes longer to train men than build a ship, and it is fairly obvious that with the reverse of this year's programme come forward there will be a great shortage of qualified men to man them. With this want of provision may be compared the action of the Government in 1894, when because of increase in the shipbuilding programme, was by no means comparable with that of 1901 year, they provided for an additional 6,000 men! At the same time, it must be remembered that there is a great feeling of insecurity among the British Marines as to their future for the following figures will show how this famous future is being diminished. —

Rank	Numbers	
	1900-10	1901
Commissioned officers	457	
Warrant officers.....	43	
Staff-sergeants and sergeants.....	1,339	1,340
Band ranks, buglers and musicians	7,607	
Rank and file	13,915	17,603
Band boys	250	
Total.....	17,603	17,603

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DONATIONS.

We are requested by the committee of Society of St. Vincent de Paul to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to funds of the Society:

Government, Hongkong	\$100
Miss Beatriz M. da Rosa (Macilla)	50
Mr. H. Percy Smith	50
Mr. F. d'Assis Gomes	30

The committee will be very thankful to public in general for any contribution they be kind enough to forward, in order to see them to extend their help to the increasing number of the poor, as at present their funds are so reduced that they will be compelled to curtail relief measures in answer to the

figures definitely on actual or near actual figures, while cases are thoroughly investigated before help, in either money or kind, is extended to them.

A TOKIO message to the *Mainichi* states the Imperial Household Department has received a telegram stating that Lord Kitchi will arrive at Tokio at 2.10 p.m. on November 2. On his arrival, he will be presented to Emperor by Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador. On the following day, Lord Kitchener will attend the Imperial Household Military Review and the usual banquet at Palace.

LOUIS T. Grant, one of the defendants in famous Frank-Kennedy smuggling case, sentenced on the 1st inst., by Judge Lombard to imprisonment for one year for participation in the attempt last July to import into Philippine Islands opium and cocaine valued at over \$100,000 in the local market. Both defendants now stand convicted, with punishment in the same degree. Counsel for Grant have notified the court of their intention appeal from the judgment. The defense Grant, who had been ill, had sufficiently recovered to be present in court for the pronouncement of judgment.

This morning the coasting steamer *Ataka* was seized by the Collector of Customs having unmanifested cargo on board, rep the *Manila Times* of 30th ult. On October upon arrival at Manila from Saigon from which port a cargo of cattle and rice was brought, customs officials seized a quantity of merchandise which was not manifested on the ship papers. The seized articles consisted of: bolts of silk, two bolts of cloth and twenty handkerchiefs. It is claimed part of this found in the cabin of Captain Endara and placed in the possession of Julio Tancos and others. This was given Tancos, according to statement by Captain Endara, to hold until a vessel was allowed to go to Sagay for lumber for Manila and arrived back from port this morning.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ADMIRAL LI Chun left yesterday on board shallow draft cruiser to proceed to the W. River to make a tour of inspection of the waterways.

Coal Japan 1—Coal tonnage is practically not procurable, several inquiries also placed on the London market, being unresponded to. Chartered are offering \$1.80, whereas, Russian de-

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers have been dealt in to a fair extent at 35¢ and more are wanted. China Providents are firm and can be placed at 30¢. Philippines have changed hands at 18¢ closing with further

Police Court last Thursday for receiving a quantity of clothing and \$18.60 in money, of a total value of \$51.60, belonging to a Chinese named *Wahong*, knowing the same to have been stolen goods. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$500.

is it?" "John James Brown, second officer." He had got the name (but the avocation) and when it figured on the sheet for the day it was transfigured into "J. J. B. second maid." It is said the Captain Superintendent refused to

Maple.....	10 a.m.	29.88	84	78	NE	3	0
Legaspi.....	6 a.m.	29.80	81	—	NE	3	0
Bacolod.....	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NW	1	0
Iloilo.....	—	29.83	81	—	N	1	0
Cebu.....	—	29.83	82	—	—	—	—
Manila.....	—	29.85	82	—	—	—	—

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corr'd on 28th October, 200 cl; per 3 Mar.

Carrie, on 23th October, 1900 etc. per 3 Mton.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mai Lung Pa B 20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 20
" Roast—Shiu 18
" Breast—Ngau Lam 18
" Soup, Tong Yek 15
" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 20
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20
" Sausages—Ngau Yek Chong 26
Bullock's Brains—, Know... per wt 10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li... each 50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li... 60
" Head—Ngau Tan 50
" Heart—Ngau Sum 18
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18
" Feet—Ngau Kook... each 8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yik 18
" Tail—Ngau Mei 18
" Liver—Ngau Gon 18
" Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To... 12
" Oliver's Head and Feet—Ngau Chai... 1.60
" In Kook... 1.60
Mutton Chop—Young Pa. Kwat 22
" Leg—Young Fei 22
" Shoulder—Young Shan 22
Pigs' Chills—Ohi Cheuk 22
" Brains—Ohi Kook... per abt 12
" Feet—Ohi Kook 12
" Fry—Ohi Chak 12
" Head—Chi Tau 12
" Heart—Ohi Sum 12
" Kidneys—Ohi Yik 12
" Liver—Chi Koo 12
Pork, Chop—Chi Pa Kwat 22
" Corned—Ham Cha Yek 22
" Leg—Chu Pei 24
" Fat or Lard—Ohi Yau 13
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tan 50
" Kook 50
" Heart—Young Sum... each 10
" Kidneys—Young Yik 9
" Liver—Young Gon... 24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Ohi Chai 22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 22
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yek 22
" Sausages—Yau Chai Yek Tong 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 28
" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai 22
Ducks—Ap 22
Doves—Yau Kiu 12
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan... per doz 32
Fowls, Canton—Kai 32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 28
Geese—Ngo 30
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye 30
" Ngo 30
Musk Deer—Wong Keng... each 60
Hare—To Chai 60
Partridge—Ohi Kook 60
Pheasant—Shan Kai 1.60
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kung... each 28
" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kung 24
Quail—Om Ghee 28
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk... dozen 32
Salpae—Sa Chai 28
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung... per 3 60
" Hen—, 45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salted 28
" Tai, Shanghai, Salted 28
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui 28
" Ap 28

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 21
Bream—Hin Ya 26
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sip Ya 28
Jarp—Li Ye 24
Carp—Ohi Ye 24
Goldfish—Moi Yau 24
Grass—Hoi 24
Horse Fish—Muk Yu 28
Dab—Sa Mang Yu 28
Dace—Wong Mei Lu 24
Dug Fish—Th To Sp 28
Eels, Oolong—Hoi Man Yu 28
" Fresh water—Tum Fo Ye 28
" Yellow—Wong Sin 28
Frog—Tien Kai 28
Garoupa—Sok Pao 28
Gudgeon—Pak Kop Yu 28
Herring—Tao Pak 28
Hillbait—Cheng Kwai Yu 28
Layus—Wong Fa Yu 28
Loach—Wo Yu 28
Lobster—Long Ha 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu 28
Mook Fish—Mon Yu 28
Mullet—Chai Yu 28
Oyster—Sang Hoo 28
Pomfrit—Kai Kung Yu 28
Pomfrit—Yau Lo 28
Pike—Fa Pa Poong 28
Ploice—Pau Yu 28
Pomfrit, Black—Hak Chong 28
Pomfrit, White—Pak Chong 28
Prawns—Ming Ho 28
Ray—Fai Pa 28

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan 28
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 28
" (Chefoo)—Tia Chai Ping 28
" Small—Hoi Tong 28
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi 28
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shing 28
" Heung Chai 28
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chai 28
" Chastanots, Chinese—Fong Lut 28
" Caranbols—Young Tan 28
" Opsonant—Yeh Tan 28
" Grapes—Siu Tai Tan 28
" Lemons, China—Ning Hong 28
" Amer.—Kun San Ning Hong 28
" Liches, Small Stems—Chi Chi 28
" Fresh, Lai Chi 28
" Limon, (Saugon)—Sai Kung 28
" Mango, Malib—Lai Sung Mong 28
" Mango, China—Sai Kung, Mong 28
" Mayon, (Saugon)—Sai Kung, Mong 28
" Orange, Thin Ching 28
" Small—Fai Kut 28
" Mandarin—Tim Kut 28
" Olives—Fai Lam 28
" Peach, Fruit 28
" (Saugon)—Fai Lam 28
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 28
" (Shanghai)—Cheung Hoi Li 28
" Nectarine—Fa Sang 28
" Peaches, Large, Hong Chai 28
" Pine-apples, salt quality—Sheng Pa 28
" T. Paw-law 28
" and cooking—Chung-tai 28
" Paw-law 28
" Platan—Tai Chai 28
" Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai 28
" Pomelo, Siam—Ohi Lo Yau 28
" Walnuts, Hop Ton 28
" Green—Sang Hop Ton 28
Shanghai Lo Kwat 28

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 28
" Chi Chai 28
Beans, (French), Macao—Ohi Moon 28
" Tan 28
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng 28
" Pin Tan 28
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai 28
Beans, Long—Tao Koi 28
Beans, Root—Hung Chai 28
Brinjals, Green—Chung Yau Koi 28
Brinjals—Pak Chai 28
Bamboo Shoots—Chung Shan 28
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 28
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lau Tai 28
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 28
Cane Roots, bunch—Kai Shan 28
Cauliflowers, Large size—Tai Yeh 28
" Fa 28
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung 28
" Chai-fa 28
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai 28
Carrots—Kam Shan 28
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kai Choy 28
Celery, English—Young Kai Chai 28
Celery, White—Pak Yung Kai Chai 28
Chillies, Dried—Ohi Lai Chai 28
" Red—Hung Fa 28
" Green—Chung Lai Chai 28
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai 28
Cucumbers—Chung Kwa 28
Bitter Squash—Fo Kwa 28
Garlic—Sung Tau 28
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung 28
" old—Lo Keung 28
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kai 28
Indian Corn—Suk Mol 28
Lettuce—Young Sang Chai 28
Water Cress—Ma Tai 28
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 28
Musk Melon 28
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Koi 28
Onions, Bombay—Young Chai 28
" Green—Sung Chai 28
" Bhai—Sheng Chai 28
" Japan—Yeh Pao 28
Okroos—Mo Kai 28
Parsley, English—Young Chai 28
Peanut, Green—Chung Kwa 28
Potatoes, New—Lo Hoi 28
" Shanghai—Sheng Hoi 28
" Tai 28
" American—Fai Kai 28
" Broccoli—Pak Chai Shin 28
" Marzou—Oh Moon 28
" Pumpkin—Tong Koi 28
Radish—Hing Lo Pak Tai 28
Rhubarb 28
Shalot—Ohi Ching Tai 28
Spinage (Chinese)—Pau Chai 28
Spinage—Yeh Chai 28
Tomatoes—Fai Kai 28
Turnip—Wo Tai 28
Turnips, Pan-lit (Long)—Low Pak 28
" Mogli—Young Low Pak 28
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 28
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai 28
" Caltrops—Lai Koi 28
" Lily Roots—Lai Ngau 28
" Yau—Tai Shan 28
" Sage 28
" The price necessarily vary from 28
and the Sanitary Board has no power 28

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 3,263 Tons, "FATSHAN" 3,226 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HUNGWENSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 12 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted), These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
 Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.40 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG," 457 Tons.
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Liatan" and "Sanni." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electric light. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

ON SUNDAY the 27th NOVEMBER 1900.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI-AN,"
 will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
 Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
 opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.
A. F. DAVIES,

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. Manager.

THE VIENNA CAFE

THE VIENNA CAFE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Telephone No. 924.

BEG to notify the Public that **A MODERN AND UP-TO-DATE BAKERY AND CA**
 under exclusively European management has been opened at the above entirely sub

The latest sanitary improvements employed.
Strict cleanliness all over the place.
Use only first class flour and other material.
The Company has secured the services of Messrs. J. SOMMER and A. SOKOLOWSKI,

THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT.
The long experience of both Gentlemen is up-to-date establishments on the Continent
the best guarantee that only the best ever produced in the Colony will be supplied.
The Patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
HONGKONG, 20th September, 1906.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under complete
New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms; Excellent Cuisine under
the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot
Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation.

Under Personal Supervision of
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Telephone, 170 Telegrams "Aboe," (6)

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

FINE FOOTWEAR

FOR LADIES and CHILDREN.

SMART WALKING SHOES

BLACK GLACE TAN GLACE, BLACK BOX CALF, TAN WILLOW CALF.



DAINTY SHOES

FOR AFTERNOON AND EVENING WEAR.

"PETER PAN"

The most comfortable and reliable Children's Shoes ever produced.



Built on Anatomical lines and recommended by eminent chiropodists. The Finest English Leather only used in the construction of these shoes.

STOCKED IN BLACK GLACE, TAN GLACE, BLACK CALF, TAN CALF.

BY W. M. POWELL, LTD.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 15th October, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. (18)

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. (730)

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. (463)

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vieux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. (188)

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. (408)

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
EXMOOR, CONDUIT ROAD.
No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VUEX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. (51)

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. (51)

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SELECTION OF XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS
and other Goods from RAFAEL TUCK and SONS, just received for the Season.
Packets of 18 XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, all different designs, for 50 cents only.
Private Greeting Stationery.
R.C. & Co., & Co.
Inspection invited.
GRACE & CO.,
27, Des Vieux Road.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1909. (65)

OSMAN & GASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1909.

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship "SILESIA."
Captain V. Hoff, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be affected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909. (1755)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KLEIST."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, hence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of November, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of November, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. Sautari, from Smyrna.

Orasolo, Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909. (15)

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHIMOSA" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909. (1757)

Intimation

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909. (11)

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN JAPANESE AND COREAN COOLIES AT CHENULPO.

The *South Press* gives the following account of an incident recorded in a recent cable: Chenulpo reports another disturbance, which occurred there on Thursday between some opium labourers of the Eungsin-Chong and a hundred and fifty labourers of the Japanese and Korean Labour Union. As already reported the state of things has not been very quiet since the recent organisation of the latter, the former regarding it as an enemy, likely to take away a considerable portion of the work which it has monopolised for many years. On Tuesday there took place a disturbance between some men of the rival unions and things looked ominous enough for the future. Owing to a demand for labour, Wednesday passed without trouble, but on the morning of Thursday a ship with a cargo of rice and coal on board entered the port and the landing of the freight was entrusted to the new union. Prior to setting to work the union requested police protection in consideration of the restlessness shown by the rival union and four policemen were dispatched to the pier, where they found a large and noisy crowd of labourers of the Eungsin-Chong assembled. Under these circumstances the work of landing the freight was not commenced, but the men of both unions stood apart glaring at each other for about two hours. About 10 a.m. the policemen asked the men of the Japanese and Korean Labour Union whether they intended to commence work or not. To this they replied in the affirmative and prepared to commence work. Some seven labourers of the union went to the pier for work, when with a wild yell several hundred labourers of the rival union rushed to the pier and a scene of great confusion ensued. The policemen on the spot were absolutely powerless to pacify the disturbance and some ten policemen hurriedly came to the rescue. Still so fierce and menacing was the attitude of the men of the Eungsin-Chong that they were obliged to unsheath their swords and defend themselves against their attack. Ultimately the tumult was quelled with great difficulty. Some thirty ringleaders of the Eungsin-Chong, including its president, were arrested. Happily there were no serious casualties on either side.

THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

Unprofitable—"If you'd assume a more genial manner, you'd get along better in business."

"Rot! I tried it once, and everybody I met wanted to borrow money."—*Cleveland Leader.*

How She Kept.—"Anxious Mother—"How do you know young Carnegie is in love with you? Has he told you so?"

Pretty Daughter—"No; but you should see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him."—*Chicago News.*

Just as Deserving—"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Gullum wrote to you?"

"Yes," answered Maymie.

"But it was not a good poem."

"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as if he had been Shakespeare."—*Washington Star.*

Pipe Dreams—"My uncle used to smoke his pipe and blow smoke rings that would float across the room and ring the door-knob."

"My uncle," said the other liar, dreamily, "used to blow some that would ring the door-bell."—*Puck.*

Breaking It Gently.—"Her—"Richard! Why on earth are you cutting your pie with a knife?"

Him—"Because, darling—now, understand, I'm not finding any fault, for I know that these little oversights will occur—because you forgot to give me a can-opener."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Just as Good.—"Oh, George, you've broken your promise!"

The Cheerful One—"Never mind, dearie; I'll make you another!"—*Comic Cuts.*

Larceny or Lunacy?—"I was in the gloaming, and the young man had just stolen a kiss."

"Sir!" exclaimed the fair maid, with an outward show of indignation. "You are a heartless thief!"

"That's right," rejoined the bold young man, "but you are to blame for it."

"How am I to blame?" she queried.

"You stole my heart," he answered.—*Chicago News.*

PEAL OF PENMANSHIP.

ELEVEN THOUSAND WORDS ON ORDINARY POST CARD.

A young Italian printer, Nicole d'Uso, of New York, has sent the Queen of Italy an ordinary sized postcard on which an Italian history of Montenegro is written. It is sent to the Queen because at one time she was Princess Elena of Montenegro. There are 10,996 words in the history—and, minute as each word is, it is clearly readable. It was written by hand without the aid of a magnifying glass.

Mr. d'Uso has performed other wonderful feats of penmanship. He has written the fourth act of Othello on the back of a postage stamp; the third canto of Dante's *Purgatorio* also on a postage stamp; and he has penned the words and music of the *Cavalleria Romana* in the same limited space.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs reserved on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PARASOL or old KNUITOVES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Write to the Superior, 11th April, 1909.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

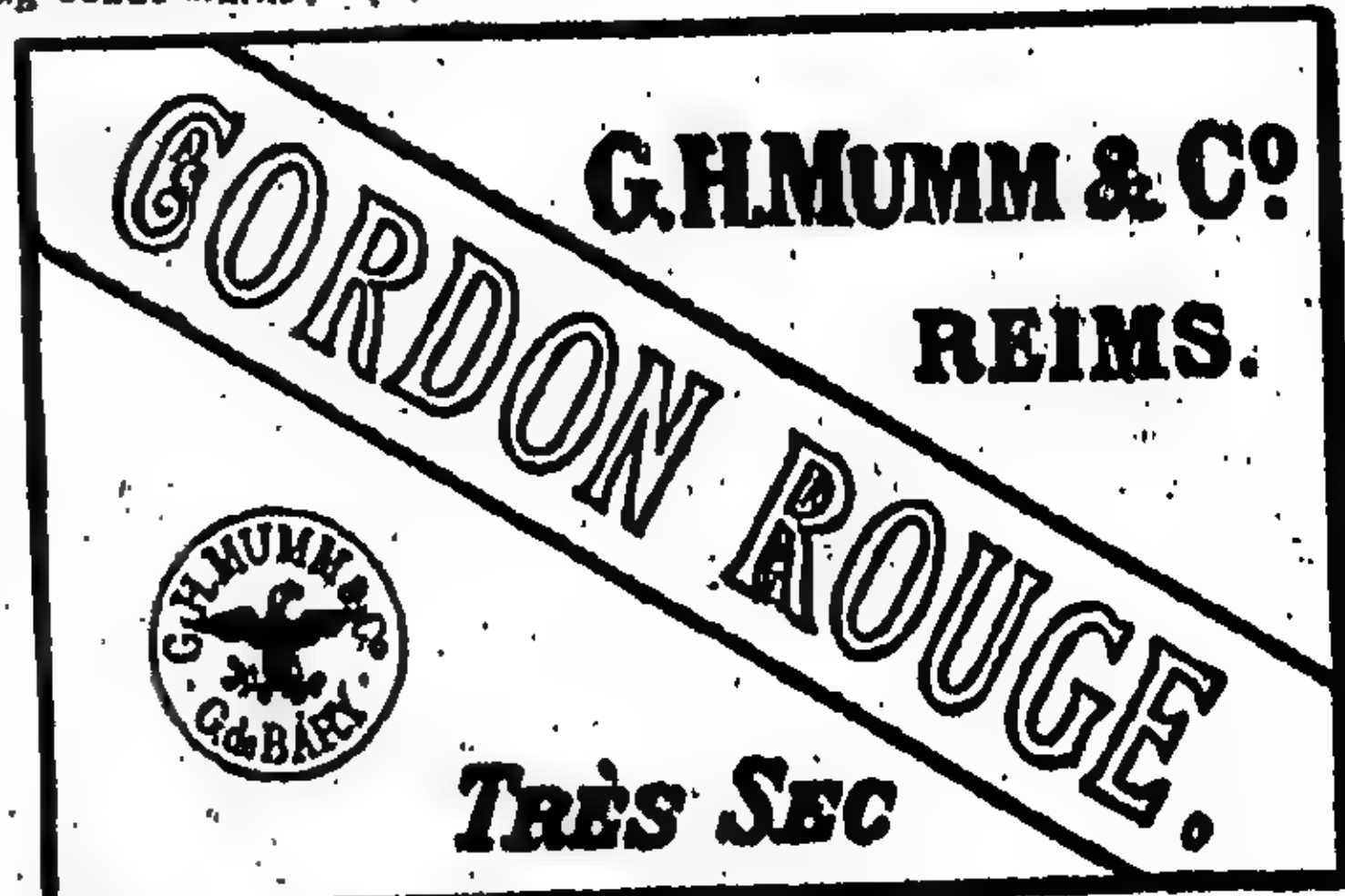
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March 1908. (12)

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

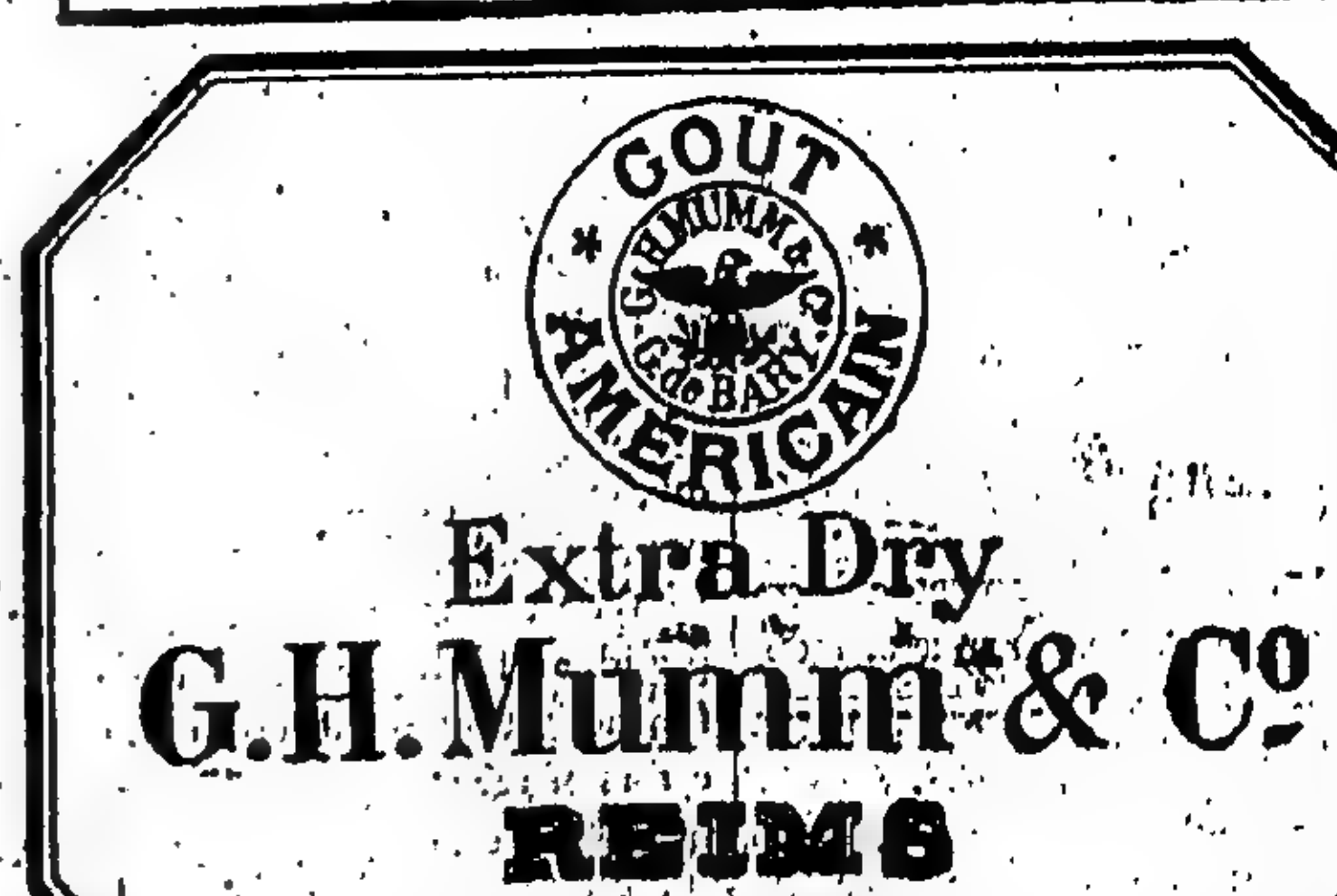
NOTICE is hereby given that G. H. MUMM & CO., carrying on business of Wine Shippers, at Rue Andrieux, No. 24, Reims, in the French Republic, have, on the 22nd day of July, 1909, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:



No. 1



No. 2



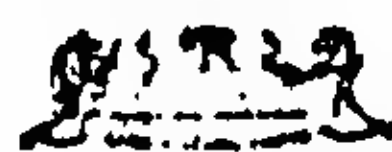
No. 3

In the name of G. H. MUMM & CO., who claim to be the proprietors of the Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the applicants since the month of November 1907, the Trade Mark No. 2 since the month of May 1907 and the Trade Mark No. 3 since the month of April 1908, all in respect of the following goods: CHAMPAGNE WINES and all other Sparkling Wines and Drinks naturally or artificially sparkling.

Dated the 1st day of September, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Applicants, 5, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS

SPECIALTIES:

DRY GINGER ALE

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE

STONE GINGER BEER

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water

make excellent refreshing beverages

Guaranteed to be made from the

pure juice of sound ripe fruit

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

HONGKONG and KOWLOON

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$88 per annum.
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for each only).

MARRIAGE

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 6th of November, 1909, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., and the Rev. A. B. Thornhill, M.A., Dora, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, to J. H. William Armstrong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909

FIGHTING MALARIA.

Some time ago the attention of the Sanitary Board was directed to the prevalence of malaria in the Colony, particularly among the garrison stationed at Lyemun. The subject was raised by the military member of the Board and it was decided that steps should be taken to reduce the illness caused to the troops by the adoption of additional sanitary measures. What result has accrued from those reforms has not yet been stated, but it is to be hoped that the health of the

men has improved so that their efficiency may not be affected. There are various other spots in the Colony which are noted as malarial areas and it does not seem that the efforts of the sanitary officers have proved very successful. But in comparison with Singapore it would appear that so far as Hongkong is concerned this Colony may be regarded as a health resort for those subject to the disease. But it is in India that the scourge is found almost as prevalent as it was formerly in Panama, before the Americans set to work to construct the canal and at the same time to introduce modern sanitary principles where these had previously been unknown. Addressing the delegates of the Malarial Conference at Simla last month, some extraordinary figures were given by the Viceroy with regard to the dire effects of the fever among the people. Malaria, he said, has been a terrible scourge in many parts of India. I have no wish to weary you with a repetition of statistics, which are, no doubt, well known to all of you. But, speaking generally, the number of deaths ascribed to fever in the whole of India has varied during the last ten years from about 4 millions to 4½ millions per annum, and though it is admitted that only a portion of these are due to malaria, and though we cannot say with precision what that proportion is, it has been estimated to be from one-fourth to one-fifth of the total number of deaths entered in our returns as due to fever. We may, therefore, take it that malaria is answerable in an ordinary season for about a million deaths in the year. But last year the number of deaths ascribed to fever was one million more than the normal, and there are grounds for belief that the additional million was due to malaria and not to the other diseases, which go to swell the total returns under the heading of fever. We may, therefore, assume that the number of deaths from malaria in India are ordinarily one million, but that an exceptional season they have risen to two millions. Proceeding, he remarked that "There are the cases of those who contract the disease but do not die, and the ratio of the number of deaths is very high. I believe one estimate has placed it as high as 133 cases of sickness to one death. If, therefore, we take it only in the proportion of 50 to 1, we have to admit 100 million cases of fever for last year which were not fatal. It is appalling to think of the suffering and economic loss that such conditions imply, not only direct and immediate loss by the death and sickness of adults, but potential loss in the case of the children. And yet much of this widespread suffering scientists assure us is preventable. The chief problem before the Conference will be to discover by what means that assurance can best be confirmed."

Speaking as a layman, Lord Minto discussed the methods which could be adopted of fighting the disease, and said: "Whilst readily admitting the value of the great discoveries to which I have referred, we are mercifully in our struggle with malaria not merely confined to the direction of an anti-mosquito campaign. We have other means of attack at our disposal. For there is ample evidence of the marvellous results due to the administration of quinine as a prophylactic. Of course, I mean as a prophylactic administered upon systematic and well thought-out lines. Dr. Oeder, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, in a letter to *The Times* in the spring of this year, told us his experiences of the preventive treatment of malaria in Canada. The same treatment has also met with marked success on the Panama Canal, whilst in Italy, in malarial districts, quinine is distributed in the shape of comfits and chocolates. Dr. Bentley has written in the same sense of his experiences in India, and Lieut.-Col. Braide has told us of the very satisfactory results due to prophylactic treatment in the prisons of the Punjab under his charge, so that the Conference will have before it two important facts—Major Ross's discovery of the actual cause of malaria and the evidence, which I think we may assume to be incontrovertible, that where quinine can be systematically administered as a prophylactic a very general immunity from malaria will be the result."

The result of the discussions held by the Conference will be awaited with interest, but in the meantime we turn to what the *Singapore Free Press* has to say of malaria in that Settlement: "The vital statistics of Singapore are notoriously open to question in the matter of population because the decennial census does not afford any means of judging, except approximately, of what the population is. The returns of death show 'fever' under the heading of malarial, typhoid, and other forms. There is some room for hesitation in accepting the figures from errors of registration, and from the absence of the skilled medical attendant. Yet, since the same, or worse conditions, apply to India as to Singapore, the comparison is not altogether thereby invalidated. In India, the estimate of deaths from fever is one million out of 360 millions of people; in Singapore the annual number of deaths is 2000 out of a population of 225,000. The ratio of deaths in India to deaths in Singapore, therefore, is 5 to 16. That is to say Singapore has three times as great a death rate from fever as the whole of India. The basis

of this calculation can be given, if necessary; it is rough, but incontrovertible. Supposing it were wrong, by fifty per cent, the ratio of deaths in Singapore from fever is twice as bad as the worst figures the Viceroy of India brings before his Conference to prove the seriousness of the problem that lies before it. When one comes to consider that there are tens of thousands of people in India who never see a qualified medical man, and that the proportion of medical men to population is exceedingly small; and then when one looks through the medical register of Singapore, with its Government and Municipal and private practitioners, and the proportion they bear to total population, hope has almost to be abandoned. Here is a disease that scientific men assure us is largely preventable; here in Singapore are so many exponents of science: here is the 'dread result' of 2,000 deaths a year; and 100,000 cases of illness caused by malaria! It is not a comparison, it is a tragedy! Let us hope that Hongkong, at any rate, may be preserved from such a ghastly record."

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE case was continued at the Magistracy this afternoon in which four Chinese excise officers are charged with an alleged assault on a number of tallymen belonging to the S.S. *Cyclops*. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

Two children, aged about six and eight, wandered into the receiving ward at the London Hospital. The elder handed the doctor in charge the following note from his mother: "They have awful cuts. I think it is whooping cough. You wait a minute and hear them cough."

PROVERBIAL philosophy from West Africa finds its counter in Western America. Even in British Columbia they stick up the notice in the office—addressed to visitors. "When in doubt, tell the truth," says one. "Don't ask for credit, we have none," says another. "Business is good," says a third. And— "When worried, smile," seems an encouragement to the boy scouts who are asked to whistle when in pain. And a child in frocks is pictured casting covetous eyes towards a soft drink marked 5 cents. "Aint it hell to be poor?" he exclaims.

A CHANGE in the chief command of the French Far East squadron is at hand. Admiral Perrin, who had hitherto held the post, has been succeeded by Admiral De la Croix Castries. Admiral Perrin will not await the arrival of his successor, but was to leave Saigon for France in the cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* on October 25. The cruiser *Delalande* at the following ports: Singapore, Penang, Pondicherry, Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Jibouti, and Port Said. Admiral Perrin hopes to hand over the command to his successor at Toulon on December 20. The latter will proceed to his new station in the armoured cruiser *Amiral Charner*.

READERS are reminded that the bazaar of the French Society of Saint Vincent de Paul take place to-morrow (Sunday) evening at the grounds of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, "Glenelg." The Society is an old established institution in Hongkong whose principal function is to dispense relief to the needy, without distinction as to nationality, in every case meriting assistance from the limited resources of the Society. Already 91 families depend upon the Society for support and the calls on the funds of this charitable organisation increase from week to week. The St. Vincent derives its revenue, wherewith it carries on its admirable work from year to year, mainly from the proceeds of sales at the annual bazaar, and appeals to the community to support it by a liberal response at to-morrow evening's *kermesse*.

UNDOUBTEDLY the further substantial rise in rubber plantation shares reduces still more the number of bargains to be obtained by the speculative investor, and in many directions it must surely be time to take profits. It is not so much that the shares may not prove worth their present prices in the long run, but a big speculative account has been built up which looks dangerous. Among the comparatively few shares which under present conditions appear to be undervalued, however, are the one pound shares of the Straits Settlement (Bertram) Company, quoted at 3 s. 6d. The estate is a very large one, comprising about 13,000 acres, of which 2,770 acres have been planted with rubber, the number of trees being over 360,000. It is quite a young estate, but in spite of this, 41 per cent. dividend has been already paid. During the current year ending March 31 next, a considerably better result is assured by the present output and prices of the material, but it is more important still to bear in mind that in the new financial year a very large number—over 100,000—of new trees will be brought into bearing, and that this increase in the trees to be tapped will continue for some time to come. The shares are considered cheap at anything under 4 s. by good authorities. —Observer.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

Vice-Consul Walter Gassett writes from Kobe that cotton-spinning mills in Japan have been adding weaving rooms, and that it is now thought still more economy would result if spinning, weaving and cotton printing could be carried out together. The Osaka Spinning Company plans to print cotton thread and other textile, and it is expected that other companies will follow the example. It is stated that the weaving industry of Japan has made so much progress that cotton prints and cotton satins are now not much inferior to imported goods in price and quality, and they no longer require Government protection. But the industry of weaving Victoria lawns and cotton velvets is still in its infancy, and it is understood that the Government contemplates imposing a higher customs duty for its protection.

The Opium Trade.

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES.

OPIMUM IMPORTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Speculating on China's sincerity in the attempt to eradicate the opium habit within the Empire, and the consequential reduction of the area under poppy cultivation in China, Chinese dealing in the drug have created such an abnormal condition as regards the price of opium that no parallel can be found for the present state of affairs. Yesterday Patana opium (new) attained the highest figure yet recorded, viz., the enormous value of \$1,625 per chest. High at the price has reached, it would not have been so conspicuous had it not got up to that level as it did by leaps and bounds. In the first week of August it stood at \$955; a month later it was \$1,085; about the same appreciation was established during the following month, to be followed by a sharp rise in the next fortnight when Patana was quoted \$1,250 per chest on 15th October. On the 20th it rose to \$1,300 and by the end of the month contracts were closed at \$1,400. November opened with a jump to \$1,500, followed by a fall during the next two days when the quotation receded very slightly to \$1,492½. On the 4th inst. it took another span to \$1,570, but the maximum was attained yesterday when the figure stood at \$1,625 at the close of the market. So that within three weeks the disparity in current quotations was one of about \$400.

Chinese opium, at the same time, rose in like ratio. From 11s. 3d. per 100 lbs. weight it went up to 11s. 68 yesterday, according to one firm of merchants, and 11s. 63 according to another. This unprecedented rise led to inquiries being instituted by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* for what appeared to be the uninitiated as an unhealthy state of affairs that may, at any moment, bring about a partial commercial cataclysm in the Colony, and which it should be the endeavour of all having the guardianship of the Colony's trade interests to avert. When approached this afternoon a gentleman usually well informed on the subject stated, as his opinion, that the price of Indian opium had gone up in keeping with the advance of the native article. "Reports," he said, "had recently gone about that poppy cultivation had been stopped in Yunnan. In fact, as we know, the Government successfully carried out their anti-poppy cultivation campaign—and Yunnan was far the most important province in China as regards production of native opium. Again, from Shan-ung, rumours have reached here that no land is put under the poppy. Such being the belief which has got hold of dealers and consumers, the limited supply of Chinese opium began to soar up in price, and the Indian commodity—which is the only other substitute (even though more costly at that)—has followed suit."

"Do you mean to say, then, that the Chinese reports are reliable and the element of speculation does not enter into the question at all?" "There is gambling also; but the speculation is based upon reports which the Chinese believe to be true."

The gentleman interviewed proceeded to explain that the gambling theory should be discounted on the face of the fact that delivery has also kept pace with the rise in value. "A normal fair delivery in Hongkong, before the excitement set in, may be taken at from 350 to 400 chests a week. This week it rose to 550 chests. Shanghai has delivered more than the usual quantity."

"What a guarantee have you got that buyers are not stocking for higher prices to sell ultimately to the retailers, who, in turn, raise the opium over to consumers at still higher prices and consequently greater profit?" was the next question.

"With paper and pencil in hand our informant, after a pause, said: 'All the Chinese have in their hands is a supply for 2 or 3 months' consumption, including the quantity contracted for and to arrive.'"

"He furthermore expressed as his belief, based on information, that the Chinese have been selling to the interior as they closed their bargains in Hongkong. Their purchasing price would average about \$1,200 per chest and they, consequently, according to this authority, were operating with a safe and ample margin of \$400."

Asked, finally, whether he did not consider the present position an unhealthy one and the store fraught with gloomy possibilities, the gentleman declared that he had no reason for pessimism although he admitted that quotations to-day were possibly \$100 more per chest than what it should be.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.
Furnishing our inquiries further the next person, whose opinion on the opium trade is of especial value and no less authoritative than that of the gentleman whose views were recorded above, regarded the situation with far less optimism. As a matter of fact, he vouchsafed the important information to the member of our staff that yesterday, representatives of the leading firms of importers in Hongkong met in solemn convocation and deliberated at length on the subject upon which we sought enlightenment. As might have been expected, opinions were at variance by members of the conference and, therefore, no common line of action could be agreed upon. In fact, there was no unanimity of views, but the ground for the conflict could not, or would not be, asserted for publication. As the question of deliveries enters materially in the consideration of so perplexing a problem, it was asked if there was any manner of acquiescing for the larger outlet this week than that described as "a normal fair clearance." "Yes," replied the merchant spoken for. "It must not be forgotten that the buyers who are so eager to get their clearances this week are those who bought at low prices and are clearing between \$200 and \$300 net a chest. It is an entirely different story when it comes to clear cargo at \$1,500 per chest, supposing the market value in the meantime had dropped \$50 to \$400. It is so small a con-

sideration when an aggregate of 1,000 chests enters into the calculation. The prospect cannot be contemplated with equanimity."

This gloomy possibility induced another question: "A repetition of the year collapse of 1906 will therefore be within the bounds of what may happen?" "Precisely so. And what is worse, failure of opium dealers will drag with them others in lines of business wholly unconnected with them and also those dependent upon the latter. In such an event the consequences must be seriously deplored as the Colony's stagnation in trade cannot afford to receive yet another blow before confidence is entirely restored."

For that reason our informant regretted the failure of an agreement at yesterday's conference which had been reported to him.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

was to secure the enforcement by importers of a stipulation that a safe margin in cash be deposited for every contract hereafter entered into in order to protect the sellers and ensure the bona fides of the buyers. The suggestion for the stipulation is defended by the bitter lessons taught during and since the shocking year crisis three years ago. Those favouring the margin stipulation point to the practice in vogue now in the Stock Exchange where brokers, to discourage "bully" and ensure security, demand a sufficient deposit from speculators of straw. If after the provision of the margin people still chose to rush in headlong with opium fever in their brain they do so deliberately and at their peril.

A CHINESE VIEW.

Yet a third source was tapped by our representative in order to present the views of those engaged in the trade from a variety of standpoints. The aspect of the question which affected Chinese dealers must be the last which was raised. The native gentleman is our authority for stating that there are not more than six Chinese firms or houses dealing in opium in Hongkong. He corroborates our earlier information that they have all been fortunate in buying the drug from first hand at prices which provide a handsome profit for them. The danger, however, lies in the fact that the smaller dealers who, in their turn, bought from the Chinese merchants might not be as favourably situated as the latter. The hypothetical case was presented of the smaller buyers' inability to take delivery of their cargo when the time arrives, in which case rather than face the music they would vanish and leave the merchants, compradores and Indian importers, successively, to their own devices. For that reason he was not opposed to the margin proposition but would rather argue in favour of its adoption. "There is one indication," the long-robed gentleman said in fluent English, "and that is the index of the commercial barometer to which I would call your attention."

"What is it?" "Our local rate of interest. Three weeks ago money was procurable at 4 and 5 1/2, to-day you have to pay as high as nine per cent. in Hongkong and twelve at Shanghai. This fact tells its own tale."

Speaking of Shanghai brought to the Chinese gentleman's mind the disparity in opium prices. At the Northern market Patna was quoted to-day at about \$1,500 as compared with the \$1,625 of Hongkong. And he concluded with the question, suggested after considerable argument, "Do you still hold that the advancement in price followed the law of supply and demand?"

For the answer we turn to our readers who are thoroughly conversant with the trade, and who may throw additional light on the question of the hour that is exercising a very important section of the business community in Hongkong.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LAGU.

The net proceeds of the Ministering Children's League Bazaar held last Saturday, the 30th October, amount to \$1,000—a sum exceeding that of last year by \$300. They will be divided amongst the following charities for children.

Victoria Home and Orphanage Kowloon	\$ 360.00
Hilddelphim Mission Blind School	100.00
Baxter Mission Schools	100.00
Italian Convent	100.00
French Convent	65.00
Diocesan Girls School	50.00
Bellini Foundling House	50.00
London Missionary Society Training Home for Girls	50.00
Hongkong Cot to the M. C. L. Home at Otterhaw Surrey	105.00
	\$1,300.00

Mrs. May (President of the M. C. L.) wishes specially to thank Mrs. Eves (M. C. L. Secretary for Kowloon) Mrs. Grevson (Secretary for Victoria) and Miss Fryer (Secretary for Peak) Mrs. Lyons, the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Seth, the Misses Reich and the other ladies who gave efficient and ready help, as well as the following firms and others who rendered generous and valuable assistance to the Bazaar: Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co., for their large contribution to the Sweet Stall (ably presided over by Miss Loureiro); Weissmann for Cakes, Ices and Sweets; Ruttonjee, W. G. Humphreys & Co., Agents for Cadbury-Kelly and White; Messrs. Robinson for leading piano; Hong Kong who lent all the crockery—The Dairy Farm Co., Colonel Chapman and other Officers Hongkong Volunteer Corps for loan of ground and hall; Mr. Tischer for the loan of plants and palms; Commander Action and the signalmen be so kindly lent—the Press for advertising at reduced rates; Mr. Wells and Mr. MacEwan of the Public Works Department who supervised the arranging of the ground; Miss Ella Rowe and Mrs. Worthington and Captain Balld who so kindly provided entertainments during the afternoon.

DEATH OF MR. H. G. CALTHROP

BODY FOUND AT MOUNT KELLET.

The news of the death of Mr. H. G. Calthrop, barrister-at-law, was received with no little regret by the whole community this morning. It appears that shortly before eight o'clock last night, the deceased was on his way to dine out at Mount Kellest, and was met at about this time by Detective-Sergeant Watt, who saw the deceased in his wretched apparently heavy condition. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the deceased was never able to dine at all, and if this is true, then it is not too bold to surmise that Detective-Sergeant Watt was one of the last persons if not the last person to have seen him alive.

Later in the evening, Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams came across the body of the deceased lying on the roadside at Mount Kellest and communicated at once to the proper quarters and had the body removed to Matilda Hospital. Whether life was already extinct when the body was discovered we are not in a position to tell.

The real circumstances attending the sad occurrence are naturally shrouded in mystery but the assumption is that death must have been due to internal injury resulting, on account of the darkness prevailing, from a fall down the hillside.

The late Mr. Horace George Calthrop was born on the 7th June, 1853, and received his education at Felstead School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He obtained the degree of B.A. (Litt Tripos) in 1888 and was a student of the Inner Temple in August of the same year. He earned the Common Law scholarship in February, 1890, and was called to the Bar on June 10, 1891, and admitted to practice as barrister and solicitor in the Gold Coast Colony in March, 1890, and in October, 1904, he was admitted to the Hongkong Bar, where he practised his honourable profession with ability and distinction.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley this afternoon.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN HONGKONG.

ARMSTRONG-HUMPHREYS.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon, the contracting parties being Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps (Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor) and Miss Dora Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys. There was a large gathering present, including His Excellency the Governor, members of both Services and representatives of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to witness the ceremony. The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria, who was assisted by the Revs. F. T. Johnson and A. B. Thornhill, officiated. The service was fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a white creation of rich ivory satin, trimmed with silver and orange blossom sprays. She wore a tall veil of worked flower silk and an orange blossom wreath and carried a beautiful bouquet of white flowers, the work of Mr. G. A. Caldwell. The bridesmaids were the Misses Joyce and Dorothy Holyoak, who wore dresses of primrose satin trimmed with chiffon and lace. They carried bouquets with bunches of flowers tied with mauve and primrose ribbons. Master Iver and Mervyn Jones-Hughes acted as pages and were attired in primrose silk and corduroy suits with lace collars and cuffs and carried sticks with bunches of primrose and mauve ribbons. Captain G. G. Wood, of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, acted as best man. After the ceremony, the Officers and men present crossed their swords beneath which the happy pair passed.

Afterwards, a reception was held at the Volunteer Drill Hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and garlands of flowers and evergreens. At the entrance to the Drill Hall from the Parade Ground a couple of cannon had been placed on each side of the gate. The scene was picturesque and the general effect charming. The portrait of His Majesty the King, surrounded with flags, occupied a prominent position. Lieut. Col. Chapman, Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a happy speech. The toast was heartily honoured.

The wedding presents were both numerous and handsome and included gifts from His Excellency the Governor, Messrs. J. B. S. Field and Swire's office staff, Officers and Sergeants, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, members of No. 3 Company, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery (of which Captain Armstrong is Officer Commanding) and the clergy, organist and choir of St. John's Cathedral. The wedding cake was from Burygades, London, and, following traditional custom, was cut by the bride with the bridegroom's sword.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Shanghai and up the Yangtze to Peking.

KING MANUEL VISITS.

DATE OF STARTING SETTLED.

Libon, October 5.
The date of the departure of King-Manuel has been definitely fixed for 7 Nov., when His Majesty will leave by the special night train for Madrid.

King Alfonso will give a banquet at the royal palace in honour of his guest, and there will be an excursion to the Escorial and military review.

King Manuel will be accompanied by a distinguished suite, including the Marquis de Sagoroda, the Marquis de Faval, Col. Coma and Lieut. Col. Garcia Gurrea. The Marquis de Sagoroda will await the King's arrival at Cherbourg, both crossing to Portsmouth in the royal yacht *Picador* and *Albatros*. The full extent of King Alfonso's stay in England will be 14 days. From London he goes to Paris, where he remains seven days, and then to Madrid, where he remains seven days. Although travelling incognito, a banner will be given at the Eliseo and about arranged at Rambouillet in his honour by the President Fallieres.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

WAIWUPU'S DIFFICULTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th November.

Great Britain and America refuse to recognise Article IV of the recently concluded Manchurian convention and in consequence repeated discussions are held with the Waiwupu almost daily, concerning it.

The Foreign Ministry find it difficult to reach a solution of the problem.

VLADIVOSTOK.

IMPOSITION OF POLL TAX.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 5th November.

The Russian Government has decided to levy a poll-tax on Chinese merchants in Vladivostok.

The Waiwupu has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg to lodge a vigorous protest against it.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

November 5th, 8 p.m.

November 5th, 6 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Visayas, moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.

November 6th, 11.20 p.m.

November 6th, 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over the Eastern Visayas, moving W. or W.N.W.

14 MISTAKES OF LIFE.

JUDGE'S WITTY SUMMARY OF COMMON FAULTS.

Judge Reoul, in an amusing speech to members of the Harbourside Club at Anderson's Hotel last month, gave the following list of the "14 mistakes of life"—remarking that he had committed every one of them again and again:

To attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and expect everybody to conform to it.

To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavour to mould all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day were so important that it would live for ever.

To estimate people by some outside quality when it is that within which makes the man.

Judge Reoul illustrated his arguments by a number of anecdotes:

STILL MORE SERIOUS.

A clergyman once said to a prospective bride, "It is a very serious thing to get married," and the girl replied, "Yes, but it's more serious not to get married."

"I would sooner vote for the devil than give you my vote," said an elector to a candidate.

"Well, if your candidate doesn't come to the pole, will you vote for me?" was the reply.

"A number of men were staying late at their club when a waiter announced that a lady was inquiring for her husband who had promised to be home early, and all the men rose and said, 'Will you excuse me for a minute, Mr. Chairman?'"

A lady was puzzled over the word "ditto" in an account, and the husband went to the shop for an explanation. "It means that I'm a fool and you're ditto," he said to his wife on his return.

APHORISMS.

Among the aphorisms employed by the Judge were:

The beauty of this world of ours is made up by the want of uniformity.

Stubbiness over little trifles blocks the business of life, though it does more for the lawyer than all the other phases of human life.

We have to believe: a great deal in this world that we don't understand.

M. EKENBRO, a noted Swedish scientist living in London, was charged at Bow Street, on the 19th ult., and remanded on a charge of attempted murder of a merchant named Hammar at Stockholm. Hammar received by post a bomb which exploded, blowing off his thumb and forefinger. Suspicion fell on the prisoner, who became demented and was removed to the asylum where he was arrested.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

A CURIOUS ANOMALY.

It is said that men reap what they sow, but the other day this dictum was turned topsy-turvy, as it were, by a remarkable coincidence, none the less astonishing because Government had a hand in it. A case cropped up before the Magistrate's court where it was discovered that a certain ryot sowed a field with paddy and the explanation forthcoming was that both the farmers had paid rent for some time for the same piece of ground, and, of course, the Government gladly accepted the double contribution. The Magistrate was called upon to decide to which party the ground really belonged, but not having the wisdom of Solomon, he did not attempt a solution, the difficulty being rendered still more difficult by the absence of a survey of the piece of land in the Government plan. I fancy one would be tempted to ask why the Magistrate did not cut the Gordian knot by adopting the same method as that of Solomon of old in the case of the two women claiming the same child—offering an equal portion to each claimant. But it would be too presumptuous for the lay mind to step where angels fear to tread.

THE C.S. IN A NEW ROLE.

The other day we had the pleasure of seeing Commodore Lyon perched on the back of a circus pony but last Saturday our genial Colonial Secretary went one better and acted as an auctioneer, and, what is more, went about the work as if born to the job. The way he used his persuasive powers was most remarkable. He did not use the broad Irish brogue, but the plain unadorned English in which he explicated upon the merits of the articles would have made the most confirmed miser delve deep into his pockets. And the result of the sale at the M.G.L. bazaar can be spelt in one word—success.

OVERHEARD ON THE PEAK TRAM.

The following conversation is said to have taken place on the Peak tram last week between two Yankee travellers but the reader should take it with some reserve:—

First passenger—"Say, Bill, while we're about it, did you hear that yarn about Hong-kong, being unable to burn?"

Second passenger—"No, what's that?"

First ditto—"I struck it at a minstrel show out in Connecticut. You see, all the countries of the world were buried into Hades by way of experiment, and, of course, they were all burnt to cinders in a jiffy. But when it came to Hong-kong—"

Second ditto (impatiently)—"What happened to Hong-kong?"

First ditto—"Nothing. It was too green to burn."

THE COMING BALL.

Invitations are out for the coming event of the season—the St. Andrew's Ball—and the fortunate guests of the sons of Scotia who have made Hong-kong their home are already awaiting with keen anticipatory delight the joyous festival, when the memory of Scotland's patron saint will be perpetuated in the same right royal style as of yore. The well-drawn, mouldy with disuse, is being fished out from wardrobes by all and sundry and provided the Colony is not hurled into immediate bankruptcy by an order from the Secretary of State calling upon the local authorities to stop the drink traffic (Scotchmen, please note) the City Hall on November 30th should be full of those who love to trip the light fantastic toe.

A STARTLING BIRTH-RATE.

One day in the present year of grace, Manila's population was increased by the entry of 17 children into the world. What has Hong-kong to say to that? Of course, no one can for one moment dispute Manila's fecundity, but what would local Beneditos do if the same thing were to happen in Hong-kong?

WANTED—ACCOMMODATION.

At the annual meeting of Justices of the Peace held at the Magistracy on Friday, the accommodation provided for those present was conspicuous by its absence. One of the gentlemen was heard to make the dismal remark: "I'll have to go into the dock!" Others squeezed themselves into all sorts of queer positions and tried to look happy. It has been suggested that as many Justices should attend these licensing meetings as possible but it would be interesting to know what would happen if the entire body of Justices were to troop into the miniature Court-room one of these fine days. I dare not suggest an answer.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

A Society lady out in Frisco has lately evinced an abnormal craze for athletics. Every morning, as regular as clockwork, she has been covering a distance of from four to five miles from her home at a brisk pace out of sheer joy of living. She has startled Society by her prowess, who are said to have turned green with envy. What's the world coming to?

A FIDUIN-PO-FO.

The other day, I fished out from among a scrap-heap of old papers the following effusion, mouldy with the dust of ages. It is from the *Baltimore Sun* and will, I think, bear reproduction. It is as follows:—

Allee same you my face once willy,
"Wild welly long played down his back,
Sailor was he once ashore, makey plenty fights,
Welly welly mucky hard makes face black.
Long time plenty work amman coolie—
Yangkee shet, way down Shanghai,
Me talks for piglets, too much foolies,
Allee same pretty lady no like Cf.
Lady cooly welly good, she likey chowchow,
she lib way up topide house,
Cookey little pussy cat and little bow-wow,
Welly good pot-aw, bolly wild de mouse.
Allee same pork pig, my likey chop-chow,
Too much Mfg. no muchies small,
Topide dark sky down came Chong Mow,
He makey stealy pig and chop-chow all.
Englay Conul welly much he talks,
Puttee up him speccal, makey look ass,
Chop-chop policeman welly makey walkies,
Chong Mow runnes no catches he.

CASUAL CRITIC.

The question of appointing an officer to inquire into prices in India is now engaging the attention of the Government who are in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject and a decision in the matter is likely to be announced shortly.

CANTON, DAY BY DAY.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON AT THE SOUTH-ERN CAPITAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 5th November.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton arrived here last evening and paid an official visit to H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih Hsun this morning.

KWANGTUNG'S ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces in the Kwangtung Province, who arrived here from Weichow a week ago, will leave Canton for Weichow on the 7th inst.

CANTON PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The work on the spacious building outside the East Gate for the offices of the newly-formed Provincial Assembly has now been completed. The Assembly, which had its office temporarily in the old governor's yamen building, will remove to the new building tomorrow. H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih Hsun will perform the opening ceremony to-morrow.

GAMBLING IN KWANGTUNG.

H. E. Viceroy Yuan has submitted a memorial to the Imperial Government urging it to suppress the practice of all descriptions of gambling in the province of Kwangtung. The memorial states that if sufficient funds can be raised to make good the loss to the revenue, the gambling vice will be entirely suppressed.

NANNING IN 1908.

A YEAR'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Mr. T. D. Moorhead, Acting Commissioner of Customs, reviews the trade of Nanning during the past year as follows:—

The political condition of the district during the year was particularly quiet. Two things principally contributed to this result: a bounteous harvest of rice—of primary importance to the well-being of the locality—and the presence of the Governor, who spent here a good deal of the year and breathed into the officials a spirit of cheerfulness and activity. In a word, it is a long time since local conditions were so friendly to trade. Let allowance be made for the fact that the returns of the previous year covered a period of nine months only, and it will yet be abundantly plain that the clear forecast in the report for 1907 has been amply verified. The net value of the trade was Hk. Tls. 3,399,000, or more than double the previous year's figure. The value of the net total foreign imports amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,731,000, against Hk. Tls. 739,000; native produce, to Hk. Tls. 357,000, against Hk. Tls. 81,000; and exports, to Hk. Tls. 1,320,000, against Hk. Tls. 723,000. These are the net results of the first complete year of trade, and they are satisfactory results. While further, though more gradual, expansion may be looked for, yet, unless improvements can be effected in the Wuchow-Nanning waterway and a railway be laid to the west coast, the inherent capabilities of this mart cannot be effectively evoked.

The Inspector General, in response to His Excellency the Governor's ardent desire to improve navigation and foster trade, detached, early in November, the Deputy Coast Inspector with a staff of foreign surveying assistants to make an examination of critical places. A flying survey was in the first instance made of the river, and, later, attention was focussed on the most principal obstructions, more particularly on two formidable rapids, the Ta-t'an and the Pan-t'an, both of which a thorough examination has now been made and the necessary elementary data obtained for formulating proposals. Any scheme of amelioration would likely be concerned primarily with the Ta-t'an, and the task of tackling a rapid of such magnitude must entail large expenditure and would probably have to be approached slowly and gradually. In any case, for a long time to come expansion of trade through transport developments will take place on the lines marked out by the enterprise of Messrs. Banker & Co., who have demonstrated pretty conclusively that the suitable type of vessel for the carrying trade is after the pattern of their pioneer motor-boat. This firm in the course of August placed on the Wuchow-Nanning run an additional boat of like type to the original, but of increased horse power and carrying capacity. Both vessels have been plying regularly and, having proved unequal to coping with the cargo, which their satisfactory service has rendered available, are to be reinforced by a third craft under construction. Another firm is following suit and is about to place on the run a similar class of vessel.

Greater cheapness and rapidity of transport are obviously the most potent factors in promoting exchange, and a point or two only need be noted here in illustration of the oblique and wholesome influence of these craft beyond the sphere of their immediate concerns. They have rendered it very difficult for anyone to establish locally a temporary monopoly to certain classes of goods. Again, they have been instrumental in effecting a marked reduction in the rate of interest. Several years ago the interest charged on loans amounted to 8 per cent. per half-month, or 192 per cent. a year. In 1907 the rate was officially forbidden to exceed 3 per cent. per half-month. During the year under review the average rate was 1 per cent. per half-month. This change, though in part due to the liberal accommodation granted by the official bank in the course of the year to specially approved applicants for loans, was compelled by the experience that when local banks were excessive in their demands merchants telegraphed to Wuchow and procured the necessary funds in three to four days by one of the motor-boats. One singular fact of cardinal significance to the mercantile trade should be mentioned.

The little yoke on the neck of Nanning is in all conscience an easy one; as regards foreign imports, they are allowed not merely to enter the city but to circulate throughout the province without having to submit to the payment of a single cash, whether in respect of light or of transit dues, or of any other form of tax.

ADRIET FOR THREE DAYS.

ON MOTOR-LAUNCH AT MERCY OF SEA.

Drifting in a gasoline launch from Monday evening until Thursday evening, part of the time being blown out towards the China Sea so far that only the tops of the Zambales mountains were visible, was the experience of Henry Becker of Manila in making a trip from this point to Dagupan in the gasoline launch *La Union* this week, reports the *Manila Times* of 30th ult.

Mr. Becker left Manila on Monday for Dagupan, and expected to make Dagupan in 30 hours. His engine broke down and it was impossible to make it run any longer. In this dilemma with but few provisions and little water the launch began to drift towards the open sea.

Tuesday evening the cutter *Scout* passed by, and Mr. Becker made every effort to attract the attention of those on board, even setting fire to a bucket of gasoline, but the vessel passed by and left him alone to drift to sea and starvation.

All day Wednesday he drifted, first toward the sea and then back with the tide toward land. Finally he arranged some cloth into a small sail and with this and an on-shore breeze managed to work in close enough to the land so that he was sighted and picked up by one of the Yangco boats and towed into Subic on Thursday afternoon.

ORIENTAL SCHOOL WANTED.

TRAINING OF MEN FOR EASTERN WORK.

It affords unpleasantly striking evidence of national inefficiency until now in a field of education in which this country might have been expected long since to have taken the lead, writes the *Times*, in reviewing the important Report of the Treasury Committee on the Organisation of Oriental Studies, just published. It calls its article "A Chapter of National Inefficiency."

No other country has had, or has, relations of such vital importance with the East, in point of magnitude or of intimacy, of variety, or of duration, as Great Britain. For the last two centuries the history of the British Empire has been closely bound up with the East, and today three out of every four subjects of King Edward are natives of the East. Many of the most brilliant achievements of our armies and navies have been accomplished in the East, and the East has been the scene of many of our most conspicuous administrative successes.

OUR EASTERN MARKETS.

Amongst our upper and middle classes there are few families that have not furnished some names honourably connected with service in the East, and the employment of our working classes depends in no small measure upon the retention of the markets which our commerce and our industries have opened up all over the East.

The Board of Trade tables appended to this report show the import and export trade of the United Kingdom to exceed £1,000,000,000 per annum with the countries speaking the Oriental languages under consideration of the Committee, which, it may be noted, include those of Africa as well as of Asia. But such tables only convey a very inadequate idea of the commercial importance of those regions, for they do not include either our own indirect trade with the East, or the very large trade carried on with the East by other portions of the British Empire, nor do they take into account the vast and complex economic interests built up by the British communities in the East, both within our own possessions and on foreign soil. The maintenance of our position in the East, political, commercial and industrial, must largely depend upon our knowledge of the customs and the feelings, the thoughts and the wants of all the various alien races with whom we are brought into such manifold contact, and to such knowledge nothing is more essential than a thorough acquaintance with their languages.

Yet in this country of all others scarcely any attempt has been made to encourage the study of Oriental languages, or even to make provision for their suitable teaching. Other nations that have not a fifth of our interests in the East, or have only quite recently entered upon the field of Eastern enterprise, have at once applied themselves to the educational task with an energy and efficiency of which we have scarcely yet begun even to realise the significance.

A DAMNING SENTENCE.

France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Holland possess schools of living Oriental languages supported by Government funds. Berlin has its Seminary for Oriental languages at the Royal University, with a staff of forty-two teachers and a budget of close upon £10,000 per annum; Paris has its Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, with twenty-six teachers and a budget of £7,000 per annum; there is an Oriental Institute at Naples upon which the Italian Government spend nearly £4,000; and at St. Petersburg there is, besides the University Faculty of Oriental languages, with a budget of £4,800, an educational section of Oriental languages attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which costs the Government another £3,000 per annum.

In England such small sums as some of the public departments assign to the encouragement of the study of Eastern languages amongst their own branch of the service are mostly spent to very little purpose, and the 'quite inadequate facilities which exist for the general public are afforded either by the Universities or by private initiative. Well may the Treasury Committee sum up its conclusions in the following damning sentence: 'As England is the country which above all others has important relations with the East, the fact that no Oriental school exists in its capital is not creditable to the nation.'

TO REMEDY THE DEFECT.

The recommendations of the Committee are based upon a general consensus of opinion amongst the many experienced witnesses whom they examined—representative men of business as well as officials and Orientalists—that the need of preliminary training, not only in the languages, but in the history and sociology of

To-day's Advertisements.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

BAXTER SCHOOLS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has kindly consented to OPEN the ANNUAL SALE of WORK, in aid of the above, at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, November, 10th, at 3 P.M.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [761]

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Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [762]

the East, for persons going out to make a career in the East, is beyond dispute. The study of Eastern languages, in the opinion of the Committee, cannot be confined merely to the grammar and the dictionary. It must include, as in the best Continental schools, the study of Oriental customs and traditions and of the conditions of life in Eastern countries, with which the Englishman must become familiar if he is not only to understand the spoken words, but to preserve the respect of those amongst whom his lot is to be cast.

Nothing is more illuminating on this aspect of the question than Professor Arnold's very able memorandum included in the appendices to the report. The scheme sketched out by the Committee contemplates a school, with a name and a home of its own, to be built up by the nucleus already existing at University and King's Colleges, and to be incorporated in the University of London, which shall serve the needs of candidates for Government services in the East, of military and naval officers preparing for interpretations, and of commercial, medical, and missionary students who intend to seek in the East a field for their respective activities, as well as of natives of Eastern countries and Englishmen who desire to pursue Oriental scholarship.

WANTED, £2,725 A YEAR.

This may seem at first sight rather an ambitious combination, but the proposals of the Committee for giving effect to its scheme are by no means excessive. The estimated annual cost of the school is only £2,725, to which the Treasury is requested to contribute both an initial grant and an annual grant. This country might surely afford even a larger sum for the creation of an Oriental School worthy of the Metropolis of the British Empire, with its great mesh of relations with the Near East, the Middle East, and the Far East, and with Africa. If the labours of the Committee result in laying the foundations of such a school, its members will have assuredly deserved well of the country.

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The public is respectfully invited to inspect the various stalls from 2 to 7 P.M. on the 7th inst.

Tea and Cakes will be served during the afternoon.
By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 13th Rajputs, the band will play from 9 to 11.30 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained from to-day at Messrs. Grace & Co., 27, Des Voeux Road, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound to-morrow, the 7th November, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and at the gate on the night of the Fete.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1909. [754]

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S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUTSANG..... FRIDAY, 12th Nov. 2 P.M.
MANILA..... FRIDAY, 12th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI..... SUNDAY, 14th Nov. Daylight.
SHANGHAI..... SUNDAY, 14th Nov. 4 P.M.
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI..... SUNDAY, 7th Nov. Daylight.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG..... 9th Nov. 10 A.M.
MANILA..... 9th Nov. 3 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG..... 9th Nov. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN..... 11th Nov. " "
SHANGHAI..... 11th Nov. " "
QEBU & HOLO..... 11th Nov. " "
SHANGHAI..... 11th Nov. " "
MANILA..... 11th Nov. " "
SHANGHAI..... 11th Nov. " "
Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANLI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

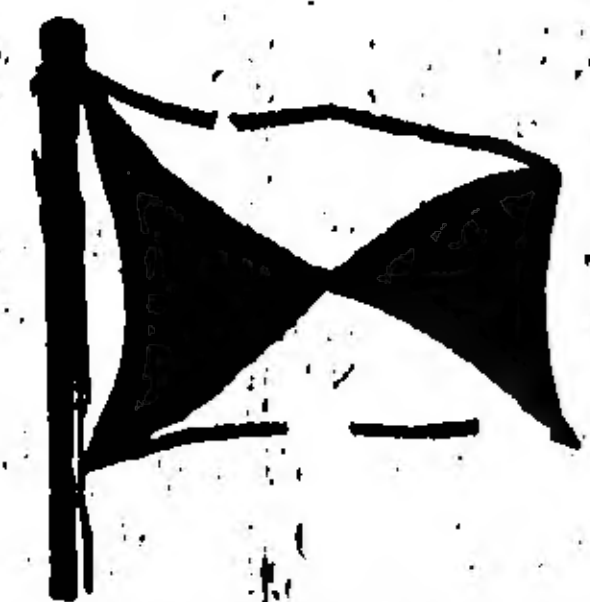
SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowin*, *Linan*, *Chinwa*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 56.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUBI	5540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at Noon.
ZAVIRO	5540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

1909 Nov 6th November, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. MANSU MARU 5,000 tons gross Sail 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

S.S. AMERICA MARU 6,000 " 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans-Pacific service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO.			
HAMA			

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGO MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 7th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJI MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 14th Nov., at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	IYO MARU, Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kiyama, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YEBOSHI MARU, Capt. B. Kato, Tons 4500	WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.
	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	SATURDAY, 20th Nov., Daylight.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov., at Noon.
	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 6500	SATURDAY, 13th Nov., at Noon.
	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. R. Smith, Tons 4500	SUNDAY, 7th Nov., at Daylight.

‡ Cargo only.

‡ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

‡ Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUZ and PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9000-Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. K. COPE) About Thursday, 18th November.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) About Wednesday, 17th Jan., 1910.

Mishima Maru (Capt. A. E. MOSS) About Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamer.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, etc.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1909. [763]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUM CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" About 17th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1909. [48]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Kumakura	6,232	J. Mathie	18th Nov.
Aymara	4,353	Boyd	16th Dec. 1910
Sueric	6,232	S. Shotton	13th Jan.
Oceano	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th Feb.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hourly 23rd October, 1909. [70]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, HULL AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECNSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [752]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRV,"

Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [58]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. W. S. CHOW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 4.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officered by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First-Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....14.

Meals.....11.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIO ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West
Hongkong, 21st April, 1909. [18]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, OCEANIC, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN Ports.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA."

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Vails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 13th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Macedonia*, 10,512 tons, from Colombo. Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Peris*, due in London on 27th December, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
K. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [4]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Ritorno e Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORIO and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA (MALAGA).

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1909. [16]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC."

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1909.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1909. [733]

Intimations.

YUEN HING,

NO. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOV KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

In all kinds of hand-made DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER WARE, &c.

all of the best quality.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [69]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGON (TASTELSS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO

THE OLDEST KNOWN LOVE LETTER.

A love letter 4000 years old has lately been discovered in Chaldea. The lady to whom it was addressed lived in Sippir, the Biblical Sappharai. Her beloved was a resident of Babylon.

In contrast to the position which women hold at the present day in the Orient, they possessed in antiquity a great degree of freedom. In many respects the Oriental woman of antiquity was graced with as much privilege as is the modern European woman. Particularly in Chaldea she could participate in trade, manipulate her own property, be a witness before court and be the guardian of her own children. Of the position of women in Egypt we know less, but doubtless it was much higher than that of the present Mohammedan women. In one respect, however, it seems that custom has been changed very slightly, for marriage was essentially an affair of trade between the parents of the bridegroom and those of the bride. This is ascertained from the legal code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B.C. 2200. The future husband paid the price of the bride and her father provided her dowry and trousseau. Under these circumstances there was no such courtship as precedes marriage in accordance with Occidental ideas. Still one may believe that many a love letter on papyrus or clay passed secretly between the hands of the bride and groom during the interval of their engagement.

The newly discovered letter is written in clay and probably dates from 2200 B.C. Though somewhat formal, the reader can feel the tenderness that lies hidden between its lines. It reads:

"To the lady, Kasbaya (little ewe) says Gimil Marduk (the favourite of Marduk) this: May the Sun God of Marduk afford you eternal life. I write wishing that I may know how your health is. Oh, send me a message about it. I live in Babylon and have not seen you, and for this reason I am very anxious. Send me a message that will tell me when you will come to me, so that I may be happy. Come in Marchesvan. May you live long for my sake!"—Current Literature.

TELLING THE AGE OF A FISH.

The age of a fish can be determined with accuracy by inspection of the otoliths or bony concretions which are found in the auditory apparatus. These otoliths increase in size during the entire life of the fish, each year adding two layers, a light-colored layer formed in summer and a dark layer formed in autumn and winter. The alternate layers are sharply contrasted and very distinct so that there is no difficulty in counting them. The number of pairs of layers is equal to the number of years the fish has lived. By this method Wallace has made an interesting study of the distribution of fishes of the place species over various sea bottoms, according to age. In this way the rapidity of growth of fishes and the effect of fisheries on the population of the sea can be determined.—Scientific American.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 6th at 1.55 a.m. the barometer has fallen moderately over the S. Philippines the typhoon, moving in a westerly direction, having approached the Eastern part of the Archipelago at about 11° Lat.

The barometer has risen quickly over Japan the high pressure area having spread Eastwards. It extends from N. China to the Sea of Japan.

Strong N. and N.E. winds to gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, strong; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Rumsang*) 7th inst.
English (*Assaye*) 11th inst, noon.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 18th inst.

The *Y. S. Rudi* left Manila on 6th inst., and is due here on 8th inst. at 6 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kikasa Maru*, European Line, left Kobe for this port via Taioctao and Shanghai on 6th inst.

The "Ben" Line s.s. *Benlomond* left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., and may be expected here on 11th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Yap to-day, at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Iyo Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 8th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kawachi Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 5th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Takasaki Maru*, Bombay Line, left Bombay for this port via Singapore on 4th inst., and is expected here on 23rd inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Assaye* left Singapore for this port on 6th inst., at 8.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 11th inst., at noon.

SALTING BABIES.

The strange custom of salting new-born babies is still practiced in certain regions of Europe and Asia. The method varies with the differing nationalities of the peoples employing it. The Armenians of Russia cover the entire skin of the infant with a very fine salt. This is left on the baby for three hours or more, when it is washed off with warm water. A mountain tribe of Asia Minor are even more peculiar in this regard than the Armenians, for they are alleged to keep their new-born babies covered with salt for a period of twenty-four hours. The modern Greeks also sprinkle their babies with salt; and even in certain portions of Germany salt is still used on a child at birth. The mothers imagine that this practice brings health and strength to their offspring, and serves as well to keep away evil spirits.—*Harper's Weekly*.

COMMERCE.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.		
London—Bank T.T.	18 11/16	
Do. demand	84	
Do. 4 months' sight	18 15/16	
France—Bank T.T.	217	
America—Bank T.T.	76 1/2	
Germany—Bank T.T.	70 1/2	
India T.T.	1 9	
Do. demand	120 1/2	
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75	
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	74 1/2	
Japan—Bank T.T.	104 1/2	
Java—Bank T.T.	104 1/2	
Buying.		
4 months' sight L/C	1/91	
5 months' sight L/C	1/91	
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44	
4 months' sight do.	44	
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/91	
4 months' sight France	217	
6 months' sight do.	217	
4 months' sight Germany	70 1/2	
6 months' sight do.	70 1/2	
Bar Silver	23 1/2	
Bank of England rate	5 1/2	
Overland	11 5/7	

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Glenloch, Br. s.s., 2,977, E. J. Stallard, 5th Nov.,—Singapore 28th Oct., Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, O. McClymont Liddell, 6th Nov.,—Tientsin 29th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Linon, Br. s.s., 1,350, C. O. Williams, 6th Nov.,—Canton 5th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Kwong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,450, W. P. Baker, 6th Nov.,—Canton 5th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

<i>Tjibodas</i> , for Banks.	
<i>Dated Maru</i> , for Swatow.	
<i>Suichang</i> , for Kwong-chow-wan.	
<i>Fish-trick</i> , for Shanghai.	
<i>Somax</i> , for Bangkok.	
<i>Pichaburi</i> , for Bangkok.	
<i>Telemachus</i> , for Saigon.	
<i>Mandan Maru</i> , for Milke.	
<i>Heliopolis</i> , for Durban.	
<i>Chili</i> , for Weihaiwei.	
<i>Shimoda</i> , for Shanghai.	
<i>Kwongsang</i> , for Nippon.	
<i>Holman</i> , for Swatow.	
<i>Totomi Maru</i> , for Singapore.	
<i>Changsha</i> , for Manila.	
<i>Linon</i> , for Shanghai.	

Nov. 6.

Nov. 6.

Zifro, for Manila.
Cyclops, for Manila.
Shantung, for Cheribon.
Shantung, for Amoy.
Sunson, for Bangkok.

F. Isidrick, for Shanghai.
Tijboda, for Norahaya.
Empress of China, for Vancouver.
Ch-n-sha, for Australian Ports.

Shimosa, for Shanghai.
Helicopsis, for Durban.

Per Cheong-ching, from Tientsin—Miss Long	
Passengers arrived.	
Per Kaitai, for Shanghai—Mrs. Hoerber, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Kup, Mrs. Brown, Miss S. Marks, Messrs. S. Okada, Kiang Kon and party (6) H. de Gray, R. W. Archer, O. Garner, S. M. Bander, A. Muzar, Miss R. Collins, Mrs. A. Bach and a child. For Naganaki—Mrs. Schmeider, Mrs. Hutto, and Mr. M. Ishibashi. For Kobe—Mr. C. Y. Schmidt, Wong Yee Cheong and Cheung Pak Wah. For Yokohama—Messrs. S. Chau and J. Vick Sang.	

Per Empress of China, for Shanghai, Br. s.s. W. M. Weston, Porter, G. Iwasaki, A. Hiroshima, Scott, Tsz Yum Po, C. D. Clarke, Geo. Thornton, C. Graham, J. A. Campbell, Lieut. Ur, U.S.A., Mr. Li Man Chi, Mr. and Mrs. Legassier, Messrs. Cheong Shi-tong, Arthur Summard, Davis Mores, A. Schipman, Albert, S. C. D. Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Homberg Mrs. Davis and Lieut. C. Colson.	
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Per Zofro, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Arj Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Palmer, Messrs. J. W. Sidebottom, Chao Su Fok, Mrs. and Miss Graft, Messrs. Ng Hai, Ng Coon, Cai Quis, Lue Ching Wan, Chao Jai Mar, Mrs. Chen Tan Lai, Messrs. A. D. G. B. Chong, C. M. H. Hochman, Messrs. W. L. Ramsey and Ching Wing Fat.	
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Schmose, Mrs. Husto, and Mr. M. Ishiba
For Kobe—Mr. C. Y. Schmidt, Wong Y
Cheong and Cheung Pak Wah, For Yok
hama—Messrs. S. S. Chau and J. Yick Sang

Per *Empress of China*, for Shanghai, &c
Messrs. W. M. Weston, Porter, G. Iwasaki,
Hiroshima, Scott, Tsze Yum Po, C. D. Olar
Geo. Thornton G. Graham I. A. Campbell

Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,507, D. Grovett, 5th Nov., Samarang 24th Oct., and Singapore 25th Sept., Rice—K. T. Leong.	
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VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMPER.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, H. Morayama, 4th Nov., Swatow 3rd Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.	
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,552, J. Jenkins, 25th Oct., Saigon 23rd Oct., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.	

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,000, H. Flugel, 2nd Nov., Manila 30th Oct., Gen.—S. & Co.	
Halmun, Br. s.s., 610, J. W. Evans, 5th Nov., Swatow 4th Nov., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,301, M. Hagino, 31st Oct., Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 25th Sept., Flour, Coal and Gen.—N. Y. K.	

Kaitenberg, Ger. s.s., 646, A. Niejahr, 4th Nov., Halphong 25th Oct., and Hoibow 3rd Nov., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.	
Kutsang, Br. s.s., 4,500, R. C. D. Bradley, 5th Nov., Moji 31st Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,245, K. Shimidzu, 3rd Nov., Milke 25th Oct., Coal—M. R. K.	

Merapi, Dut. s.s., 1,507, D. Grovett, 5th Nov., Samarang 24th Oct., and Singapore 25th Sept., Rice—K. T. Leong.	
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Nov. 5 at	Nov. 6 at
Barometer, 30 in. 1000 ft. sea level	30.16 30.09
Thermometer, 6 a.m.	68 68
Humidity, 6 a.m.	72 67
Rainfall, 24 hours ending at 10 a.m.	0.01

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 2,750, H. E. Morton, 1st Nov., San Francisco 5th Oct., via Japan and Manila 29th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, J. Wenzel, 5th Nov., Swatow 4th Nov., Rice—M. & Co.	
Perila, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Lockett, 5th Nov., Maxattan 11th Oct., Ballast—Eag Hook Fong.	
Potchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, C. Gosewisch, 20th Oct., Bangkok and Swatow 19th Oct., Rice and Timber—B. & S.	
Phaeomph, Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 4th Nov., Saigon 31st Oct., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	
Rewa, Br. transport, 7,000, Maps, 4th Nov., Southampton 1st Oct., Troops—Government.	
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,345, A. W. Outerbridge, 5th Nov., Manila 2nd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.	
Telomachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 23rd Oct., Saigon 17th Oct., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	
Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,464, R. Smith, 5th Nov., Moji 30th Oct., Mails, Copper and Glass 2nd Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 260, Jacobstein, 3rd Nov., Saigon 27th Oct., Sugar—J. G. J. L.	
Yatsushir, Br. s.s., 1,424, R. Houghton, 5th Nov., Swatow 4th Nov., Vermicelli—J. M. & Co.	
Wongkol, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 25th Oct., Bangkok 20th Oct., Rice and Timber—B. & S.	

SAILING VESSELS.	
Eclipse, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,050, J. White, 20th Aug., Canton 17th Aug., Ballast—S. O. Co.	
Joteopolis, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,651, F. Dowling, 14th Oct., Canton 13th Oct., Ballast—S. O. Co.	
Lyndhurst, Br. ship, 2,142, Parcell, 16th Oct., Canton 15th Oct., Ballast—S. O. Co.	

Steamers Expected.	
Kumsang, Singapore, J. M. & Co. Nov. 7	
Yehoshi Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K. Nov. 7	
Capri, Singapore, C. & Co. Nov. 7	
Chinba, Shanghai, B. & S. Nov. 7	
I. J. Maru, Shanghai, N. Y. K. Nov. 8	
Tenyo Maru, Japan, N. Y. K. Nov. 10	
Canton, Port Said, S. T. & Co. Nov. 10	
Denbighshire, Singapore, P. & O. Nov. 11	
Assaye, Singapore, P. & O. Nov. 11	
K. wach Maru, Singapore, P. & O. Nov. 11	
Benlomond, Vancouver, C. G. L. & Co. Nov. 12	
Monteale, Vancouver, C. G. L. & Co. Nov. 12	
P. Waldemar, Sydney, M. & Co. Nov. 13	
Empire, Darwin, G. L. & Co. Nov. 16	
Emp. of India, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co. Nov. 18	
Amiral Oby, Port Said, M. M. Nov. 23	
Takasaki Maru, Bombay, N. Y. K. Nov. 23	
Taiyuan, Sydney, B. & S. Nov. 24	

DOCK RETURNS.	
On Levee, at Kowloon Dock.	
Lyndhurst, " " "	
Garcinia, " " "	
Saiman, " " "	
Kinshan, " " "	

TAIKOO DOCK.	
St. Enoch, at Quarry Bay Docks.	
Huphe, " " "	
Wongkol, " " "	
Hoibow, " " "	
Chibi, " " "	
Chinba, " " "	
Potchaburi, " " "	
Mandarin Maru, " " "	

Ships Passed the Canal.	
1st October—Armand Behi, Calcutta; Blago Maru, Cernavodna; Posa, Tamba Maru, Indragiri, 4th October—Indian, Andalusia, Indragiri, 4th October—Erakhoron Frava Fordinaid, Carmarthenshire, Glaskow, Konag St. Shimoza, 8th October—Peris, Atsuta, Manama, Nara, Ching Wo, 12th October—Benlomond, Brasmar, Ping Sui, Sumatra, Prata, Voronoi, 15th October—Dorland, Klait, Dacalton, Kawachi Maru, Pak Ling, Inaba Maru, Ernest Simon, (Aus.) Silista, 19th October—Derflinger, Saxonia, Lismore, 22nd October—Kams Maru, Alwira Maru, Borneo, Palawan, Polynesian, Peland, Pandalia, 26th October—Admiralty, Australia, Benmar, Sengambidi, Hysan, Monhara, Tancor, 3rd October—Aja, Kowchi, Prins Eitel Friedrich, Hlitchi Maru, Tonkin, Prinz Ludw., 6th October—Maru, 2nd November—Nippon, Aragona, Glentworth, Cardiganhire, Perita, Mackay, Sthonia, Spirita, 5th November—Finlay, Oansa, Patroclor, Hakata Maru, Sicilia, Tydus.	

Arrivals at Home—1st October—Mishima Maru, Tonkin, 5th October—Sambila, 8th October—Lauris, Tamba Maru, Carnarvonshire, 9th October—Syrta, 12th October—Bulow, Slavonia, 19th October—Andania, Peris, Carmarthenshire, Ping Sui, 25th October—Sumatra, 26th October—Indragiri, Polynesian, Jaba Maru, Silista, (Aus.) 2nd November—Dorland, Konag St. and November—Derflinger, Lohlan, Saxonia, 5th November—Hysan.	
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CHRISTMAS MAILS.	
The public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 12th of November, 1909, in order to facilitate the work and avoid delay in the requested that parcels be posted before the above date. The parcel mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on the 18th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents, such parcels are due to reach London on or about the 10th of December with the Letter Mail. Parcels containing gold or silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of some device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved or grooved seals are not admissible. Buttons or coins must not be used for sealing. The clerks of this Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal parcels for the public or to affix stamps on letters or parcels.	

Parcels that in the opinion of the officer accepting the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.	
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A Mail will close for:	
Swatow—Per Halmun, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigi Maru, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.	
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Shanghai—Per Yatsushir, 8th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per Halmun, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.	
Shanghai—Per Yatsushir, 8th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Europe, India, via Tientsin—Per Tamsui, 8th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle via Siberia—Mail to Europe—Per Kaga Maru, 9th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Manila—Per Tamsui, 10th Nov. 2 p.m.	
Tientsin—Per Kowchi, 9th Nov. 3 p.m.	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Iyo Maru, 9th Nov. 3 p.m.	
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Lamington, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per Aldenham, 10th Nov. 11 a.m.	
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Weihaiwei, Cheloo, and Tientsin—Per Chongshing, 10th Nov. 3 p.m.	
Swatow and Sourabaya—Per Chansang, 10th Nov. 3 p.m.	
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 11th Nov. 1 p.m.	
Manila—Per Sui Tai, 11th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaitong, 11th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kaitong, 11th Nov. 1 p.m.	
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 12th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
Manila—Per Sui Tai, 12th Nov. 3 p.m.	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Denbighshire, 12th Nov. 5 p.m.	
Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kowachi Maru, 12th Nov. 5 p.m.	
Manila—Per Sui Tai, 13th Nov. 10 a.m.	
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco via Siberia—Mail to Europe—Per Mongolia, 13th Nov. 10 a.m.	

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per Halmun, 7th Nov. 9 a.m.	
Shanghai—Per Yatsushir, 8th Nov. 1.15 p.m.	
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Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kaitong, 11th Nov. 1 p.m.	

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

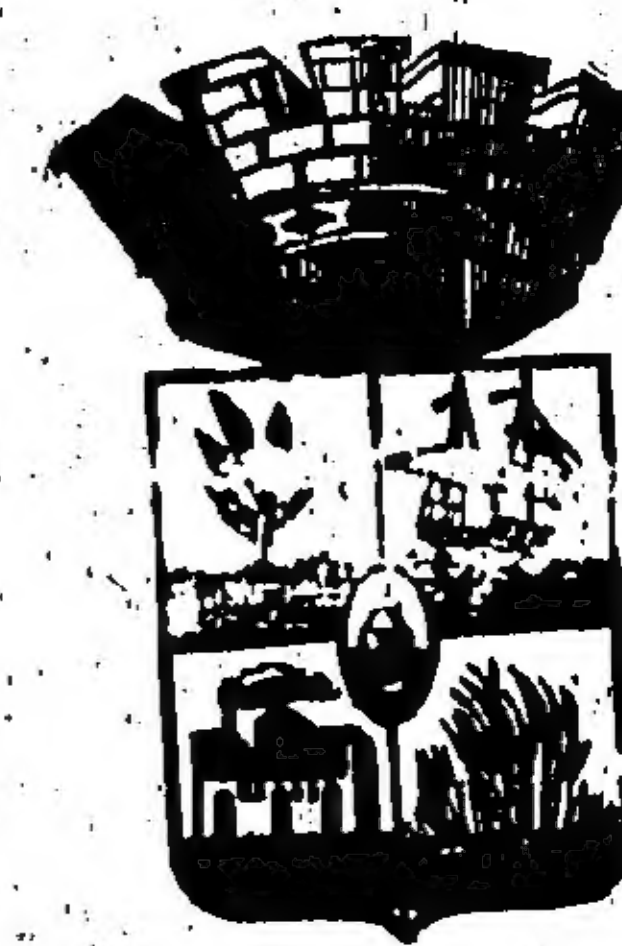
NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	STOCK QUOTATIONS.
RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.					
BANKS.						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	Interim of £1 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$22.73	4 %	\$995 sellers (London £90.15)
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	£7	£6	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.						
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£150	£50	\$10 for 1908	7 %	\$162½ sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5½ %	Tls. 105
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$250	\$100	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5½ %	\$827½ sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 %	\$132½ sellers
FIRE INSURANCE.						
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$50	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$27 for 1907	7½ %	\$325
SHIPPING.						
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1 for 1906	...	\$8½ sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	7½ %	\$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	...	\$50 buyers
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	...	74/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$0.50	3½ %	\$14
REFINERIES.						
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	\$150 buyers
Luxco Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$3 for 1907	...	\$20
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.12.08	...	Tls. 315
MINING.						
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 19 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	18/10	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	17½ sellers
do.	50,000	£1	£1			
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.						
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	None	...	\$63½ sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	...	\$53 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Final of Tls. 2½ for year ending 31.4.09	6½ %	Tls. 77½ buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 138 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.						
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5½ %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on fir t. new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	18,000	\$50	\$50	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	...	\$55 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	Interim of \$1½ for account 1909	6½ %	\$104½ sales
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	60 cents for 1908	6½ %	\$9 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1½ for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6½ %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8½ %	\$44 buyers
COTTON MILLS.						
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3½ %	Tls. 149 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$6 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	...	Tls. 92
Loan-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112
Bay Chai Cotton Spinning, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 460
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$1.10 or 1908	9 %	\$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	50 cents for year ended 28.1.06	5½ %	\$5.5 buyers
China Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	80 cents for 1908	6½ %	\$9½ sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8½ %	\$16½ sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7½	\$6	Interim of 3½ cents for account 1909	10 %	\$7½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 %	\$180 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$35	\$35	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8½ %	\$35 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Third quarterly of Tls. 1½ for account 1909	...	Tls. 750 s.
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 5¢ paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$13½
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	None	3 %	\$1.40
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4½ %	Tls. 104 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	None	...	\$21½ buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 %	\$5½
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	5 %	\$10½ sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6½ %	\$12½ buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6½ %	\$8 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Interim of 12½ % for account 1909	...	16/-
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	20 % interim for 1903	...	\$70 buyers
William Powell, Limited	1,000	17	17	2½ for 1903	...	\$7½
RUBBERS.						
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,100,000	2/-	2/-	None	...	85/6
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	None	...	62/6
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited	32,650	£1	£1	None	...	69/3
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	30,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	185,548	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
do. do. (contributory)	185,548	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	950,000	2/-	15/-	None	...	100/10
do. do. B Shares	105,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	225,140	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	62,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	20,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Sandycroft Rubber Company	20,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	1,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Shellhar Rubber Estate Limited	80,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	2,500	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Sungei Chok Rubber Estate Company, Limited	45,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10
Sungei Kapar Rubber Company	110,000	£1	£1	None	...	100/10

Printed and Published by JOHN HUNTER BROWN for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, The Arcade, Hong Kong.

Announcements.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882 CAPITAL \$3,000,000



LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA

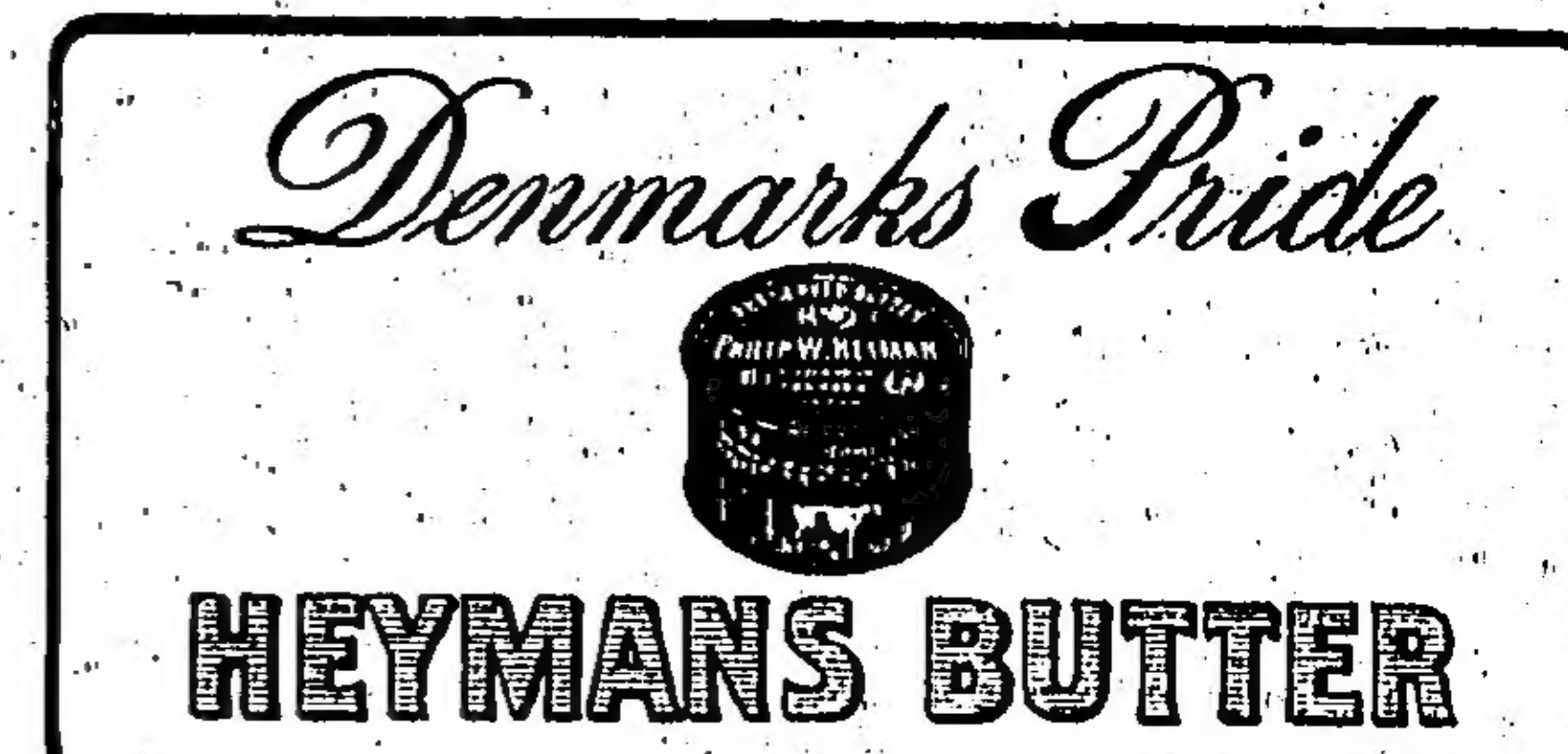
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueiros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

358

REMINGTON
TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND
NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the brain, and restoring the vitality of the nerves. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the brain, and restoring the vitality of the nerves. It is a powerful tonic, strengthening the system, invigorating the brain, and restoring the vitality of the nerves.

VETARZO BLOOD
MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, eruptions, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, sores, galls, or Dermatitis, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

Agents for India:—TREAHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BVCULLA, AND POONA.

D. NOMA,
Dentistry.

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colors are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing delicate
specimens of engraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
embossing is a specialty.
HONGKONG, 29th June, 1904.

Dr. W. H. CHAN, D.D.S.

742 LATHR-METHOD

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

from the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

HONGKONG, 11th April 1904.